The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,299.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town..... including postage.....	Rs. 65 „ 78	0 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town... including postage	„ 33 „ 39	0 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town „ including postage	„ 18 „ 21	0 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... „ including postage.....	„ 6 „ 7	0 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0	4
Back Numbers	„ 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

First insertion .....Rs.	5	0
Second Ditto ..... „	2	8
Third Ditto ..... „	2	2
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... „	0	2 As. per

line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.	
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „	
Third and succeeding 2 „ „	

In the Native languages double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CAMA—April 20th, at his father's residence, Mazagon, Jamsetjee, the second son of Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama, Esq., of apoplexy, having just completed his eighteenth year on that day, deeply regretted.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

SHORT—April 14th, at Yearcaud, Shervaroy Hills, the wife of Captain E. H. Short, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbass, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Kuweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	on	3rd & 17th	Leave Bushire	on	29th	13th
„ Muscat	„	8th	22nd	„ Kuweit	„	30th	3rd
„ Bahrein	„	11th	25th	„ Bushire	„	31st	5th
„ Lingah	„	12th	26th	„ Lingah	„	2nd	9th
„ Bunder Abbass	„	13th	27th	„ B. Abbass	„	3rd	10th
„ Bushire	„	15th	30th	„ Muscat	„	5th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	„	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	„	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. H Atkinson, will be despatched as above on 3rd May.

N. B—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee on their outward trip.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer every alternate Monday at noon for Kurrachee, and Cargo to Kurrachee taken after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about.....11th and 26th.
Kurrachee on.....19th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 160 H. P., Commander, J. Saunders, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M., and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Sagon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:

Leave Bombay	.....	3 & 18	Leave Calcutta	.....	4 & 18
„ Carwar	.....	5	19	„ Simlipatam	 6	19
„ Mangalore	.....	6	20	„ Pirapatam	 8	21
„ Cannanore	.....	7	21	„ Coconada	 9	22
„ Calicut	.....	8	22	„ Madras	 12	24
„ Cochin	.....	9	23	„ Negapatam	 14	26
„ Tuticorin	.....	10	24	„ Galle	 14	26
„ Colombo	.....	11	25	„ Colombo	.....	26
„ Galle	.....			„ Tuticorin	.....	29
„ Negapatam	.....	10	24	„ Cochin	 16	1st
„ Madras	.....	12	26	„ Calicut	 17	2
„ Coconada	.....	13	27	„ Cannanore	 17	3
„ Vizagapatam	.....	15	28	„ Mangalore	 18	5
„ Chittagong	.....	17	29	„ Carwar	 19	6
Arrive Calcutta	.....	20	5	Arrive Bombay	 20	8

* Morning. † Evening.

The Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander, C. Day, will be despatched as above on 1st May at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 18th of the month, call at Tellicherry and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers or the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Seypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 18th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay	Dep. Saturday.	Cochin	Dep. Saturday.
Ratnagherry	„ Sunday.	Beypore	„ Sunday.
Vingorla	„ Sunday.	Calicut	„ Sunday.
Goa	„ Monday.	Tellicherry	„ Monday.
Carwar	„ Monday.	Cannanore	„ Monday.
Compta	„ Monday.	Mangalore	„ Tuesday.
Mangalore	„ Tuesday.	Compta	„ Wednesday.
Cannanore	„ Wednesday.	Carwar	„ Wednesday.
Tellicherry	„ Wednesday.	Goa	„ Wednesday.
Calicut	„ Wednesday.	Vingorla	„ Thursday.
Beypore	„ Wednesday.	Ratnagherry	Thursday.
Cochin	„ Thursday.	Bombay	Arr. Friday.

The Steamer "TILLY," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 28th April, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steam r ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, touching at intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay	Dep. Wednesday P.M.	Goa	Dep. Monday A.M.
Hurnee	„ Thursday A.M.	Vingorla	„ Monday P.M.
Dujnuwell	„ Thursday A.M.	Malwan	„ Monday P.M.
Jyghur	„ Thursday P.M.	Jytapore	„ Tuesday A.M.
Ratnagherry	„ Friday A.M.	Ratnagherry	„ Tuesday P.M.
Jytapur	„ Friday A.M.	Jyghur	„ Wednesday A.M.
Malwan	„ Friday P.M.	Dujnuwell	„ Wednesday A.M.
Vingorla	„ Saturday A.M.	Hurnee	„ Wednesday A.M.
Goa	„ Saturday A.M.	Bombay	„ Arr. Wednesday P.M.

The Steamer "MAHARAJ" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 25th April, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). THE FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Boree Bunder to	Oorun.	Oolwa.	Karanjah	Rewas	Dhurumtur.
			FARES.		
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	3 6	5 0	3 0	5 0	5 0
Second Class	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:

From Boree Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" on the Boree Bunder.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and Cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class.....	£ 30	0 } Including Railway
Second Class.....	„ 27	0 } Transit in Egypt.
Third Class	„ 25	0

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & CO.

Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

THE fine Screw Steam-ship "JOHN BRIGHT," which has already received a good deal of Cargo, will be despatched for the above Ports as early as practicable. For Freight or Passage apply to

BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Owner.

No. 5 Church Gate Street, Bombay, 18th April 1866.

NOTICE.

STEAM BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND SURAT.

A NEW and fast sailing steamer "LADY NYASSA" will ply between the above Ports on the following days at proper tide:—

From Bhownugger.		From Surat.	
April 12th,	Thursday.	April 9th,	Monday.
„ 18th,	Wednesday.	„ 17th,	Sunday.
„ 24th,	Tuesday.	„ 21st,	Saturday.
„ 30th,	Monday.	„ 27th,	Friday.
May 6th,	Sunday.	May 3rd,	Thursday.
„ 12th,	Saturday.	„ 9th,	Wednesday.
„ 18th,	Friday.	„ 15th,	Tuesday.
„ 24th,	Thursday.	„ 21st,	Monday.
„ 30th,	Wednesday.	„ 27th,	Sunday.
		June 2nd,	Saturday.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. RAGHOO DAYA and VANARSEE PRAGJEE, Agents at Bhownuggur and Surat respectively.

VALJEE KUNJEE GOKULDASS,

For His Highness the Rajah of Bhownuggur.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class.....£60 } Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class.....£35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "YAMUNA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Pomeroy, will be despatched about 4th May.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICES.

CONTRIBUTORS to "PUNCH IN INDIA" are requested to send in their MSS on or before the 25th inst. The Publisher hopes in future to bring this Publication out regularly on the 1st of each month.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.

No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.—Holders of Certificates of the OLD SHARES, as also of the Receipts for the SECOND ISSUE, are requested to send the same to the Offices of the undersigned on or after the 9th instant, that they may be exchanged for the NEW CERTIFICATES.

MARTIN, YOUNG & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.
Berkeley Cheese.
Chedder Do.
Double Gloster, in cut, Rs. 1½ per lb.
Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

TENDERS will be received by the Officiating Superintendent of Marine up to noon on TUESDAY the 24th instant, for the conveyance from Bombay to the Andamans of 177 Native Convicts, and to Singapore 6 Chinese Hong-convicted Convicts—Vessel finding fittings and provisions for them.

2nd. A Native Guard accompanies the Convicts to the Andamans,—Vessel finding Provisions only for the Guard.

3rd. No cause will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

By order of the Officiating Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay 19th April 1866.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) are required to PAY forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their Claims to Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors to the Liquidators, at their Office, in Apollo Street.

WALTER & Co.,
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
12, Meadow Street.

Tweed Travelling Suits...	...Rs.	20
Black Venetian Morning Coats, silk lined ...	„	40
Plain and mixed Melton Morning Coats	„	30
Large assortment of Best West of England Angolas ... ...suit...	„	40
Riding Trousers made from very superior Bedford Cord	„	25
All Wool Flannel Shirts, very thin and shrunk, each.	„	7
Pyjamas from Ditto ... ...pair...	„	7
Newest shape in Drab Shell Hats ... ...each...	„	7½
Hats in Felt, Tweed, and Straw.		

White and Coloured Kid Gloves, Buckskin and Driving Gloves, White Shirts, Collars, Scarves, Neck Ties, &c. &c.

The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of an experienced Cutter, who has lately been in the employ of Messrs. POOL & Co., London.

Patterns—Post-free—with instructions for self-measurement.

20th April 1866.

THE UNIVERSAL BANK AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—WHEREAS at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation, duly held on the 11th day of December 1865, it was resolved that the Resolution previously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders, duly held on the 7th November last, for the affairs of the Universal Bank and Financial Corporation (Limited) be voluntarily wound up under the provisions of Act XIX. of 1857," be confirmed; and whereas an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders, duly held on the 12th instant, it was resolved—"That Messrs. Narrayen Crustna Laud and Assaria Ludha be appointed Liquidators, and that the 2nd Call be returned to the Shareholders;" Notice is hereby given to all Debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several Debts to the undersigned as such Liquidators, and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Company, are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several Claims for investigation.

NARRAYEN CRUSTNA LAUD,
આશારી/આ ખધા.
ASSARIA LUDHA,
Liquidators Universal Bank & Financial Cor. (Limited).

Bombay, 12th April 1866.

NOTICE.—There will be sold by Public Auction, at the Commercial Godowns of Allepey, on 5th May 1866, 21 Candies more or less of CARDAMOMS in Husk, and 4 candy more or less of SEEDS, the same being the crop of the present season.

2. The Cardamoms will be put up in lots of 10 candies each, and one lot of 1 candy more or less.

3. Purchasers will be required to pay on the day of sale a deposit of 100 Rs. per candy, and the amount of their purchase, deducting the deposit, should be paid on removal of the Article.

4. Payments to be made in British Rupees or in Chuckrums at the rate of 28½ to the Rupee.

5. Parties not finding it convenient either to attend the sale at Allepey or to appoint Agents to represent them on the occasion, are at liberty to forward written Tenders offering in specific terms the quantities they may be willing to purchase and the maximum prices they may be willing to pay, and such parties shall in the same Tenders authorize the Commercial Agent at Allepey to draw upon them for the amount of the Deposit in the event of their offers, as bid, being accepted.

6. The Tenders should be addressed to the Commercial Agent at Allepey, and every Tender should be superscribed "Auction Tender for Cardamoms."

7. The whole of the Cardamoms purchased is to be cleared away in thirty days after date of sale, in default of which the purchasers will forfeit the amount of their Deposit Money and be responsible for such loss as may be incurred on resale of the Cardamoms, and further, shall not be entitled to any advantage that may arise therefrom.

8. The Cardamoms will be taken alongside of the ship or vessel free of all expense to the purchasers, but will be at their risk after it is weigted over to them at the Sirkar's Godowns.

9. The Sirkar reserves to itself the right of rejecting any bid without assigning any reason.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Sirkar.

Commercial Office, Allepey, 11th April 1866.

NOTICES.

J. C. ROSS, House Painter & Decorator, Edinburgh House, No. 21, Grant Road.
N. B. Sign Boards made to order, and painted in Mahrattee and Guzerattee.

STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL MEETING of this Society will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY next, the 25th instant, at 4-30 P. M.—His Excellency Sir H. BARTLE FRERE, K.C.B., K.S.I., has kindly consented to take the Chair.

Members and Friends of the Society are invited to attend.

F. M. DAVIDSON, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 20th April 1866.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE, Old British Hotel.—On and after MONDAY the 23rd inst. the SALE PRICE of ICE will be ONE ANNA PER POUND.

Consumers are hereby notified that NO CREDIT will be given; and notes for Ice, unless accompanied by the money to pay for the same, will have no notice taken of them.

Outstation orders must be accompanied by remittance, or no Ice will be sent.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—Rs. 1,000 REWARD.—NOTICE.—Whereas since the 19th of last month, Iron Pot Sleepers and Iron Tie Rods have thrice been placed by some evil disposed person or persons on the rails between the 45th and 46th mile, or about half way between Wassind and Tirwalla Stations, with the object of causing an accident, NOTICE is hereby given that a reward of Rs. 1,000 will be granted by the G. I. P. Railway Company to any person who shall give such information to the Agent, or to the Railway or Government Police authorities, as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the offender or offenders.

20th April 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

NOTICE.—LLOYD'S AGENCY, GALLE.—We have been appointed AGENTS for LLOYD'S at this Port.

C. SHAND & Co.

Galle, 23rd Febrnary 1866.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil.

J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Manufacture from Maker's Lists and Drawings. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo.

W. ADDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

MR. G. ENGEL, Photographer, Victoria Gardens Hotel, Mount Road.—Until further Notice Mr. ENGEL is prepared to take PORTRAITS of Gentlemen only.

Hours from 7 to 10 A. M.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches from Messrs. Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Geneevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

B. H. CAMA'S ESTATE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 4 Annas per Rupee will be paid on the adjusted Claims on this Estate on and after the 15th May proximo.

Parties applying for Dividend will be required to produce the Vouchers relative to their Claims.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April:—

150	Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100	Bbls Flour,
200	Do. Rosin,
300	Cases Naptha,
100,000	feet Lumber,

FOR SALE to arrive by

ENJ. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

Received per "Overland Mail," a consignment of Gentlemen's Dress and Walking Boots.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 250) per Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on or before 15th June 1866, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held THIS DAY.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th April 1866.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE NOTICE.—At a General Meeting of the Members of the Chamber, held on the 29th ultimo, the following Resolution, proposed by Mr. Alex. Stewart, of the firm of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co., seconded by Mr. Alex. Brown, of the firm of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., was unanimously agreed to:—

"That the recognised rate of Commission in England "on the sale of Consignments from Bombay taken after this "date be 3½ per cent., exclusive of brokerage and guaran"tee, and that the same be added to the Scale of Com"missions sanctioned by the Chamber."

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 10th April 1866.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

Nearly Nine Hundred Pages.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this event has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture.

Terms of Subscription—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, with Notes of the Cases upon it, decided in the late Sudder Court and in the present High Courts of Judicature in the three Presidencies; together with various Acts and Orders extending and adapting it to different Provinces; with an Appendix, containing the Act of Parliament and Letters Patent constituting the High Court at Calcutta, and the Indian Acts modifying the Code as applicable to the procedure of that Court, and a collection of Rules and Orders. By Baboo Gooroo Dass, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister and Advocate of the High Court at Calcutta. Rupees 8.

Published by GEO WYMAN & Co., 1 a, Hare Street.

WASHING MADE EASY!—Instead of wearing and beating the clothes to shreds on flat stones use Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder in washing. The expedition, ease, and economy are truly surprising! Scarcely any rubbing and beating is required, and a little child may use it. Wholesale Agent; Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay.—RETAIL AGENTS WANTED.

THE LONDON JOURNAL.—The best, cheapest, largest and most beautifully Illustrated Publication ever issued, having a greater circulation than that of any other Periodical in the world. Its Contents embrace the best works of

SIR WALTER SCOTT, Bart.,	WATTS PHILLIPS,
J. F. SMITH,	JAMES GRANT, &c., &c.,
PIERCE EGAN,	MISS BRADDON,
PERCY B. ST. JOHN,	MRS. SOUTHWORTH,
HENRY J. BYRON,	MRS. GORDON SMYTHIES,
and many other Eminent Authors;	&c., &c.

splendidly Illustrated by the most celebrated Artists, including JOHN GILBERT, KEELEY, HALSWELLE, PRIOR, &c., Also innumerable exciting and agreeable Short Tales, Charming Poems; valuable Educational and Social Essays; interesting Descriptions of the most Remarkable Places in the World, Illustrated by Artists of high standing; thousands of useful Receipts of every kind; numerous Records of Scientific Inventions and Discoveries; Statistics embracing all the principal Official Returns published, of Public Accounts, Population, Emigration, Health, Military, Naval, and Commercial affairs, and much Valuable General Statistical Information; short Miscellaneous Pieces, Editorials of Literary and Historical Interest illustrative of passing events; Extracts from the Books of the Day; Gems of Thought, culled from the works of the Best Writers, in all languages; Witty and Laughable Jokes and Anecdotes, together with a most voluminous personal Correspondence upon every imagitable topic, conveying at once information the most varied and the most extensive.

The LONDON JOURNAL stands unrivalled for the instructive, amusing, and moral excellence of its contents, the beauty of its illustrations, the cleanness of its type, the superiority of its paper and for its cheapness.

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The LONDON JOURNAL Office, 332, Strand, London.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

Notices now displayed at the Stations of the G. I. P. R., or B. B. & C. I. R., will be removed on the 1st of April, unless an agreement be entered into for their continuance.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) —NOTICE is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum will be charged on all UNPAID CALLS from this date.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received, for the delivery of 1,000 Tons of English COAL at the Mint, to the 26th instant.

J. MARLEY MAXWELL, Lt. Col., R. E.,
Offg. Mint Master.

H. M.'s Mint, Bombay, 19th April 1866.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 150 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company), will be made on and after the 2nd February next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE,
D. BYRAMJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

MAHOMED SADUCK ALLY KHAN, Agent of ISMAIL KHAN, Artist Painter, Delhi, will remain in Bombay during one month from this date for the purpose of registering Memos for copies to be taken on Ivory from Photographs. Ladies and Gentlemen intending to avail themselves of his services, are requested to address their orders in writing to "MAHOMED SADUCK ALLY KHAN," Bombay Bazaar, near Aga Khan's Stable.

Bombay, 10th April 1866.

THE EAST INDIA LAND, CREDIT, AND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000 in 20,000 Shares of £50 each.

Paid up Capital £200,000.

Invested in Land Mortgages and Securities in India upwards of 17 Lacs of Rupees.

Head Office, 5, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London.

The Company issue Debentire Bonds under their seal at Bombay for such sums and at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon, which are secured by all the Property of the Company, including the Land Mortgage Securities, as above, and of the uncalled Capital amounting to the sum of £300,000 and receive deposits for fixed periods at the following rates:—

For 3 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
„ 12 months at 9 per cent. per annum.

And grant Loans upon the security of House and Landed Property and other approved Securities.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

W. CRISTNA SINOY.
NARAYEN SAZBA.
Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited).

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

TO RESIDENTS IN INDIA.—We are in receipt of a Consignment of Dr. RIDDELL'S new Edition of INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY, revised to the present. It is a most useful work on Indian Cooking and a Housekeeper's guides. Price net Cash—Rs. 8.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

24th February 1866.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (LIMITED).

ધી બાંબે બરમા તરેડીંગ કારપેારેશન
(લીમીટેડ).

ધી બામબે બરમાહ તરેડીંગ કારપેારેશન લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Office of the Corporation at No. 1, Nesbit Lane, within the Fort, on MONDAY the 21st day of May next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,—to confirm the following Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Corporation held on the 18th April, instant, viz.—

"That the existing Articles of Association and Regulations of the Corporation be, and they are hereby, cancelled; and that the following shall from this time be the Articles of Association and Regulations of the Corporation (here follow the new Articles of Association, copies of which can be obtained by the Shareholders on application at the Office of the Company)."

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 19th April 1866.

BISHOPSDOWN HOTEL, Ootacamund, under European Management.—The above well known, commodious and delightfully situated House is admirably adapted for the accommodation of Families, being replete with every convenience, has extensive and well laid out grounds, and is most retired.

For Invalids and others visiting the Hills during the hot season, Bishopsdown will be found the most desirable Hotel residence in Ootacamund.

Terms may be had on application to the Proprietor.

Ootacamund, 1st March 1866.

THE UNITED VIC

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight...	2s. 1½d.
Do. Credits...	Do. do...	2s. 1¾d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do...	2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1 13/16d.
Calcutta	At sight ...	10¼
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99½
Ditto	60 Do. do. ...	98¾
Madras	30 Do. do. ...	99
China	60 Do. do. ...	218

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of shs.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
5,00,0000	500	500	16	Agra Bank	105 p ct premium
100,000	250	250	nil	Allahabad Bank ...	50 p ct dis.
800,000	200	2 0	5	Asiatic Bank Corpn	10 p ct pm.
.....	500	1 0	.....	Asiatic New Issue...	28 p ct pm.
2,160,000	8,000	8,000	nil	Bank of Bengal ...	7,000 p ct pm.
1,228,000	250	250	nil	Bank of India... ...	70 p ct dis.
10,45,400	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bombay Bank ...	16 p ct pm. ex. d.
749,00	25	200	.....	Bombay City Bank	51 p share.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	31 p ct dis.
2,500,000	200	200	12 & 5 p c	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	25 p ct dis.
2,000,00	100	100	.....	Brokers' Banking Company	50 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	25	nil	Central Bank... ...	61 p ct dis.
500,0000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	(ending 30 S
800,000	200	2	.....	Chinsura Bank ...	69 p ct nm.
720,000	25	25	14	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India	5 discount.
1,000,000	250	250	10	London & China ...	95 p ct premium.
1,500,000	200	200	12	Commercial Bank...	13 discount.
				Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	100 p ct pm.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London ...	50 p ct pm nm.
625,000	250	25	.....	East Indian Bank ...	40 p ct dis.
4,000,000	1,000	25	10	Hindustan, China and Japan Bank...	6 per share.
600,000	250	100	.....	Imperial Banking and Trading Co.	25 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	.....	Indian Peninsular	
200,000	100	2	.....	London & China Bk.	60 p ct dis.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	15	London& Bombay Bk.	14 p share.
1,000,000	500	2 0	6 p ct	Madras Bank... ...	761 pm.
				National Bank of India	Par.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Cor.	105 p ct pm.
600,000	20	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	40 p ct dis.
750,000	200	200	.....	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank ...	25 p ct pm. nm.
.....	2 0	100	.....	General Bank ...	Par.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

.....	400	100	.....	Bengal Credit Mob.	Par.
2,50,000	500	100	8 & 4 p. c.	Bo.&Agra General Credit & Finan. Cor. ...	88 p share.
600,000	200	200	.....	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation ...	30 p share.
1,000000	400	100	.....	Financial Assn. of India and China	
1,20000	400	100	.....	Do. New Capital...	12½ p ct discount.
1,000,000	500	200	.....	Hindu Financial Co...	2½ Rs. per share.
10,000	400	50	.....	Mofussil Financial Association ...	
	400	50	.....	Oriental Financial Association ...	
5,00,000	400			Pyla's Financial Corporation Ltd.	No quotations.
800,000	400	50		Universal Bank & Finan. Cor. ...	

LAND COMPANIES.

3,000,000	10,000	5,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	800 pm. nm.
1,800,000	1,000	1,000	20 p. a.	Bombay Land Reclamation Co.	857 per share.
1,000,000	1,000	100	.....	New Do...	25 premium.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	... ...	Poona Land Co. ...	159 per share.
110,0	2,000	200	... ...	House and Land Investment Co. ...	393 per share
1,00,000	5,000	3,000	... ...	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co...	825 per share.
.....	2,000	1,400	25 p. a.	Port Canning... ...	350 pm.
... ...	10,00	6,000	.....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co...	1,700 per share.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	...	...	...	Rs. 16-3-0
Bank of England Notes	...	...	...	„ 10
Spanish Dollars	...	...	...	„ 225
Carolus	...	...	...	„ 228
Mexican Dollars	...	...	...	„ 230
German Crowns	...	...	...	„ 223
Five-Franc Pieces	...	...	...	„ 223
Bar Silver ...	...	...	...	„ 1061
Gold Leaf ...	...	...	...	„ 15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 20th April 1866.

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Dholleras (April and May)	... ...	345 to 350
Bhoorugpur and Moora (New)	... ...	345 to 350
Surat and Broach (New)	... ...	345 to 350
Fonolombar (New)	... ...	330 to 340
Veraval (New)	... ...	310 to 316
Khamleek (New)	... ...	325 to 330
Dharwar (now ready)	... ...	320 to 325
Singhanghaut (New)	... ...	345 to 350
Omrawuttee Ackote (New)	... ...	345 to 350

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—April 21.

Bell, Colonel H. W. B., Royal Engineers, on duty, from Tanna.
Bolton, Captain J. D. S., Sub-Assistant Commissary General, on duty, from Shahapore.
Gillmore, Lieutenant J. G., 20th M. N. I., on leave, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—April 21.

Haggard, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.
Scott, Lieutenant W., 12th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Dwarka.
Gillmore, Lieutenant J. G., 20th M. N. I., on leave, to Deesa.
David-on, Captain F., 19th Regiment, to join, to Baroda.
Bell, Colonel H. W. B., Royal Engineers, on duty, to Tanna.
Bolton, Captain J. D. S., Sub-Assistant Commissary General, on leave, to Poona.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 20th April.

The following appointments is made :—

9th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant Colonel R. C. Baugh to command during the absence on Brigadier General Christie, or until further orders.

Captain G. W. Hanson, Staff Corps, to officiate as second in command vice Baugh, or until the return of Major Thompson.

Captain A. Hawthorn, at present attached to the 3rd Regiment N. I. I., to officiate as wing officer vice Hanson.

22nd Regiment N. I.—Major W. R. Alexander, Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer vice Campbell proceeded to Europe on medical certificate.

25th Regiment N. I. I.—Major J. Fairbrother, Staff Corps, to be second in command vice Little.

BENGAL.

(From the Gazette of India, April 14.)

Mr. R. H. Smith assumed charge of the office of the Civil Judge of Lucknow on the 24th ultimo.

It is requested that all communications to the address of the Secretary to the Currency Commission should, until further notice, be forwarded to Simla.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Lieutenant Colonel F. C. Maisey, Deputy Judge Advocate General at Head Quarters, to officiate as Judge Advocate General during the absence, on sick leave to Europe, of Lieutenant Colonel Hatch, or until further orders.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Ordnance Commissariat Department.

Captain J. Stewart, 2nd Class, to officiate as 1st Class Commissary ; Captain C. Hunter, 3rd Class, to officiate as 2nd Class Commissary ; and Lieutenant J. Waterhouse, of the Royal Artillery, to officiate as 3rd Class Commissary, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Captain T. Nicholl, 1st Class Commissary of Ordnance, or until further orders.]

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) George Gibson Anderson, of the 1st Native Infantry, Pay Master of the Lucknow Circle, for twenty months, under the old Regulations.

Captain Wemyss Smith, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmedabad, for twenty months.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on private affairs :—

Captain Harry Chrispian Plunkett Rice, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in command and wing office, 1st Regiment Seikh Infantry, for six months.

Lieutenant, (Brevet Captain) Harry DeBrett, late 57th Native Infantry, Adjutant 3rd Native Infantry, for six months, without pay.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

21 Lebrecht .... Nacoda ..... Deasan, April 17.
Triplin (s) .... Peake ..... Southampton, Feb. 15.
22 Bengal (s) .... Galletly ..... Aden, April 2.
Tilly (s) .... Main ..... Cochin, April 14.

DEPARTURES.

21 General Havelock (s) ..... Malabar Coast.
May Queen ..... Penney ..... Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Penshurst.—Lady Franklin and friend, Americon, Esq. ; Mrs. Sowerby ; Captain and Mrs. Thompson and child ; J. Andrew, Esq. ; H. Andrewill, Esq. ; Mr. and Mrs. Pestonjee ; Mrs. Cowasjee and family ; Private Williams ; and one Corporal.

Per Tilly.—Captain and Mrs. White and 5 children ; Mr. Brewtey ; and Mr. C. Pinto.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday :—
Ship *Mary Stenhouse*, Woodhouse, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Marillia*, White, bound to Liverpool.
Barque *Imperie*, Dotghty, bound to Mouhacin.
Brig *Aurora Bandrig*, Nacoda, bound to Colombo and Colombo.
Ship *Naresti*, Taylor, bound to Havre.
Ship *Marion Grey*, Nacoda, bound to Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—
Ship *Ahmed*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Hermann*, for Liverpool.
S. S. *Malabar*, for Malabar Coast.

FREIGHTS.

The great fall in the price of Cotton at Liverpool has been followed by an almost entire suspension of demand in our freight markets. For *Liverpool*.—The scarcity of *Goings vessels* has caused rates to be well maintained, and by the *Sea Mendel*, 1,048, and *Haddington*, 1,495 tons, (iron ships) £2-5-3 and £2-7-6 has been paid, but these are exceptional engagements, and the highest rates obtainable for favourite iron vessels cannot to-day be quoted over £2-2-6 to £2-5-0. For *Commencing ships* it has been almost impossible to obtain offers, and two good colonial built ships have been let out at £1-12-6 to £1-13-0. Even at these low rates there is no disposition evinced to make engagements. For *London*.—The *Legada*, 818 tons, is the only ship loading, and she has great difficulty in filling up owing to the scarcity of cargo. For *Havre*.—There is more tonnage on the berth than cargo can be procured to fill. Current quotations are as follows :—

For Liverpool	Cotton ...	£1 10 0 to £2 5 0	per ton.
	Seeds ...	£0 17 6 to £1 0 0	do.
Lond n ...	Cotton ...	£2 0 0	Nominal.
	Seeds ...	£1 0 0 to £1 10 0	
Havre ...	Cotton ...	£3 0 0	Nominal.
Clyde ...		Nothing doing.	
Hull ...			
China ...			

—Bombay Saturday Review, April 21.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "CARNATIC," (1,776 Tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain RAYNOLDSON, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SUNDAY, the 29th April, at 8.30 A.M., from Mazagon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 26th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 19th April 1866.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office after 5 P. M. on the 25th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 3 P. M. on Saturday the 28th, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

It is necessary that a Custom House Pass should accompany all Baggage so forwarded.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer, and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 8 A. M. precisely on Sunday morning.

STEAM TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "NORTH AM," 2330 tons, and 400 H. P., Captain C. A. WHITE, will be despatched for above Ports on MONDAY, the 30th April, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 26th. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium for which receipt is not in the Company's Office by 11 A. M. on the 27th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 19th April 1866.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

TO LET, several OFFICES in the business part of the Fort, large and small. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at noon.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from 23rd to 30th instant.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHEE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st April 1866.

HORSE-TAMING.
PROFESSOR BELEW

will give another Lesson of instruction to Pupils at his PAVILION, Esplanade, on TUESDAY, 24th, at 4 o'clock.

Gentlemen wishing instructions may procure TICKETS at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., or at the door on day of performance.

The notorious "MAN EATER" from the Pound will be tamed in the performance.

FOR SALE.—The Calcutta Press Company (in liquidation) will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, at 3 o'clock, on MONDAY the 21st May next, all the piece or parcel of ground, situate at Howrah in Calcutta, admeasuring 39 vinghas, more or less, with the same right and title as are now possessed by the Company. 5 Nasmyth's patent Cotton Screws or Presses with Engines and Machinery complete, as per invoices, and in the same condition as they now lie at Calcutta, to be removed at the purchaser's expense. The Presses are subject to the usual Royalty payable to the Fort Press Company (Limited).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to
FUZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co.,
Managers for the Liquidators.
No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

NOTICE is hereby given, that NARAYEN LUDHA, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, has contracted and agreed to sell to LOHAR HEERJEE MEETA, also of Bombay, Hindoo all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at New Town, Bhandarwadda Street, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2594, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 29, and bounded as follows, that is to say :—towards the east by the sweepers' passage, on or towards the west by the Bhunderwadda Street, on or towards the north by the Public Street, and on or towards the south by the house of Bhaskar Madcadum. All persons having any claim on the said premises or any part thereof by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to me in my Office No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim there may be. Dated the 19th day of April 1866.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO FORTE is confidently recommended as possessing all the essentials of a first rate Instrument, in regard to Tone and Touch, and is guaranteed to withstand the pernicious influences of the climate of India and of the Tropics generally.

THE MODE IN WHICH THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE IS SECURED,

In addition to the transverse iron bars, and the plates and screws which extend horizontally over the Piano, there are numerous iron bolts which are driven vertically through the block, and the bolt-ends are strongly secured underneath the instrument.

The strings are divided into two sets, and are placed obliquely—one set over the other. By this contrivance the tension or pull of the strings is distributed in opposing directions, and the vertical pull or pressure will be more apparent when it is stated that in the Sympathetic Grand Square the aggregate pull of the wires is equal to a weight of ten thousand pounds.

The importance of this perfect mode of securing cannot be over-rated, and can only be judged of by those who have resided in tropical climates.

All the tuning parts are secured with screws where it has been possible to employ them. It may be added under the head of "Mode of Securing," that the case is of Solid Mahogany.

THE MODE IN WHICH THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO IS STRUNG,

Has originated the title by which it is designated.

THE COMPASS OF THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO.

Is seven octaves A to A, and consequently all the newest compositions, and the fullest duet arrangements, can be performed on this Instrument.

THE TOUCH OF THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO

Answers to the most rapid repetition, and, from its extreme delicacy, the accompaniment to a Song can be rendered as effectively as the passages of the brilliant Concerto.

These instruments have met with universal approval, and, although made of the most substantial and solid materials, they may claim to be considered more ornamental than any other style of Grand Square Piano.

The under surface is formed of a bed of solid wood, by which the Instrument is protected from the ingress of insects and from the effects of damp.

Each Sympathetic Grand Square is guaranteed, and is provided with

A STRONG PACKING CASE OF WOOD,
A PACKING CASE OF ZINC,
A HANDSOME PIANO-FORTE COVER,
AND
A SET OF GLASS INSULATORS.

PRICE, COMPLETE, DELIVERABLE IN BOMBAY,
Including Agency Charges in Europe, Cape Freight and Insurance, Customs' Duty in India, Agency and Landing Charges in India, Unpacking, Examining, Tuning and Repacking for transit in India,
NINE HUNDRED RUPEES CASH.

*** A few of the "Sympathetic Grand Square Pianos" that have been a short time on hire, at reduced prices.

SOUNDY & Co., Bombay.

SOUNDY & Co., are Wholesale Importers of Musical Instruments manufactured especially for India by the first houses in Europe, and have always in stock a selection of the undermentioned, and regarding which full information will be furnished on application.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR
JOHN BROADWOOD & SON'S PIANOS.
HARMONIUMS.—From Rs. 125 to Rs 1,000 each.
CONCERTINAS.—Of the most highly finished description.
GERMAN CONCERTINAS.—From Rs. 12 to Rs. 40 each.
VIOLINS.—In imitation of the best makers, comprising many models of Amati, Straduarius, and others.
MUSICAL BOXES of every description, including a select Invoice of Harmoniphones.
GUITARS.—From Rs. 60 to Rs. 250 each.
MECHANICAL ORGANS AND SELF-PERFORMING ORGANS.—In every conceivable variety.
MILITARY AND BAND INSTRUMENTS.—Either singly or in complete sets.
DRAWING-ROOM ORCHESTRINAS.—From Rs 200 to Rs. 250.
CORNOPEONS.—Complete in Case, from Rs. 50 each.
FLUTES, ACCORDEONS, FLUTINAS, &c., &c.
SOUNDY & Co., Bombay.

CALENDAR—April 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Full Moon, Monday ...9th 2h. 14m. A.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	23	St. George.	5 38	6 18	5 31	6 17	
Tues	24	Venus sets at 7-20 P.M.	5 38	6 18	6 46	7 19	
Wed.	25	Day breaks at 4-38 A.M.	5 37	6 19	7 53	8 20	
Thurs.	26	Mercury stationary at 7-30 P.M.	5 37	6 19	8 44	9 9	
Fri.	27	Mercury rises at 4-38 A.M.	5 36	6 19	9 31	9 50	
Sat.	28	Length of day 12h. 43m.	5 35	6 20	10 9	10 26	
Sun.	29	4th Sunday after Easter.	5 35	6 20	10 44	11 1	

24th April 1866.
Time 9h. 2m. 41s.0.

NOW READY,
No. VI. OF
"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

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Punch in India and Fair Dhollerah.
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Sahib, I bring one Letter.
Trying to blow a Hare out of it.
The White Buck.
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LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	April 17	KUNRACHEE	April 17
AGRA	April 17	LAHORE	April 14
ALLAHABAD	April 16	LONDON	Mar. 24
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 17	MAURITIUS	Mar. 17
ALEXANDRIA	Mar. 13	MADRAS	April 17
BANGALORE	April 18	MALTA	Mar. 26
CALCUTTA	April 16	MEERUT	April 17
CAPE	Feb. 18	OOTACAMUND	April 12
CEYLON	Mar. 29	OUDE	April 14
COCHIN	Mar 18	PENANG	Mar. 24
DELHI	April 17	PUNJAUB	April 14
FRANCE	Mar. 20	SUEZ	April 4
HONGKONG	Mar. 15	SINGAPORE	Mar. 24

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1866.

We publish with some satisfaction the finding of Sir Robert Napier upon the decision and sentence of the recent Hydrabad Native Court Martial, which was held to investigate certain charges brought against a Subedar of the 2nd Belooch Regiment. The Court Martial found the Subedar guilty of having shared in the profits of a shop, for a period of eighteen months, kept in the family lines of the regiment by one Kessoo Bunia, and of having fraudulently embezzled and misapplied a certain sum of money remitted by one of the men, while the regiment was in China, to his family, through the Subedar, who had been left in command of the depôt at Hydrabad. He was also found guilty of having failed to credit the estate of a deceased soldier with a sum of money which had been owing to it, and which had been paid to him on account of the family of the deceased, but the Court Martial acquitted him of two other charges of selling intoxicating drugs and misappropriating to his own use a sum of money which had been paid to him for a specific purpose. His Excellency has entirely annulled the decision of the Court Martial so far as it finds the native officer guilty of any of the charges imputed to him ; and he has accordingly revoked the sentence of degradation which had been passed upon him by his Judges. It will be remembered that the case, as we explained it in February last, presented some very peculiar aspects ; and it is impossible not to be struck at the court business-like character of the Commander-in-Chief's reversal of the decision of the Court. Sir Robert Napier, although his finding is silent on the proceedings of the Court-Martial, is not the man to lose sight of the collateral circumstances which are organically interwoven with the whole of this case from beginning to end. It is notoriously the fact that the Subedar believes and alleges himself to have been the victim of a disgraceful conspiracy on the part of a woman, who virtually rules the regiment. It is also notoriously the fact that the proof of that conspiracy, by way of exculpation, was forbidden him by the Court, and His Excellency knows from the proceedings submitted to him how far they bear trace of any such exculpatory plea. There were likewise many irregularities during the investigation, and not the least was the imprudence of Major Church, the Judge Advocate, in becoming the guest of the prosecutor. Discipline demands that all such abuses or alleged abuses should be unsparingly investigated and we have sufficient faith in Sir Robert Napier's unflinchingness of character to believe that they will not be allowed to pass unnoticed. It is significant that since the Commander-in-Chief's review of the finding of the court martial was published, an order has been issued by His Excellency removing the native adjutant of the regiment, Dost Ali Shah, from his appointment. This man was a member of the court of inquiry which preceded the court martial, and he was charged by the prisoner with being a party to the conspiracy and with having brought corrupt influences to bear on Kessoo Bunneah with a view to induce him to give false evidence against the prisoner.

But travelling beyond the mere limits of the present case, the truth is that the situation of the 2nd Belooch Regiment is sufficiently deplorable to rouse the attention of every one who feels an interest in army administration. We have only to mark the dissensions in the regiment, and the spirit of distrust and dissatisfaction amongst the officers, to pronounce the established system in that unhappy corps as fundamentally wrong. Organization is the vital principle of regimental existence, and it becomes therefore more than a matter of interest to enquire into the order, the method, and the interior economy of this regiment. Is the regimental code of administration founded upon, and conformable to, the rules and regulations of the service ? Or has the regiment a system of its own, a system peculiar to itself, a system at violence with the regulations of the service ? That is the kernel of the matter. Has discord crept into the regiment, and why ? The one conspicuous feature of such a system, is the ignoring of the ordinary regimental administrative staff, as a channel of communication and correspondence. How far this has been the case, of course the plain question of every day routine will decide. The one apparent anomaly is the protection afforded by regimental forms, to an officer, even though he violate the spirit of the regulations. How far this has been the rule the regimental code will also on its side determine. Other peculiarities, not a few, the records will in all probability resolve, or enquiry elicit. We confess to a desire to know what forms the basis on which the continual misunderstandings which have been occurring in this regiment rest. What particular line of action is a sure passport to favour, and what particular act or acts are a "safe conduct" to disfavour ? It is plain that the great number of officers who have of late years and months left this regiment in dissatisfaction, if not disgust, points to some cause which is at work within the regiment with prolific energy, and which requires the promptest and most rigid investigation.

We say confidently there has been a lamentable failure of duty somewhere on the one side or the other, and a plain sifting of the facts ought to decide where it has lain. What is simpler, for example, than letting each officer who has of late been connected with the corps stand forth and answer for his conduct and bearing during the period the regiment was on foreign service in China, and since its return to Sind. It cannot be injurious to the public service to know who are the men of stamp and character, who have stood by discipline and regularity ; and who are the men who have broken through both. If the systematic conformists to the regimental faith can give a fair account of their stewardship, well and good. If the non-conformists be found to have discharged their duty contrary to the spirit of true discipline, let them be visited with the severest censure. But above all things, let the gangrene be probed to the bottom with all possible haste, for its existence is an affront to the service. Sir Robert Napier, we believe, will not visit Sind till after the rains, and the causes, whatever they may be, which have given this regiment a scandalous notoriety, will not then escape his searching eye, if the regimental calamity is even to be of so long a life.

There is certainly one usage of Anglo-Indian society, which it would be difficult, if not impossible, either to palliate or defend. The usage to which we allude is that which requires that our visits of ceremony should be performed precisely at that period of the Indian day which is the hottest, and, therefore, the least adapted for pleasant social intercourse. It is a common saying of the Argentine Republicans that, Englishmen and dogs are the only animals which, ordinarily, are to be seen perambulating at summer midday their comparatively temperate streets. Can it be that the Anglo-Saxon is more naturally favoured than other Europeans, or than even the natives of tropical climes, that he should seem so heedless of consequences, against which the latter are obliged carefully to guard ? If not, is it a certain overweening consciousness of presumed physical superiority, mere thoughtless perversity, or a somewhat ludicrously superstitious regard for stability of the ancient landmark, which are to blame for having led the English of India into acting, as if they could really thank God that, in respect of their wonderful resistance of excessive climatic temperature, they were not as other men ? It is scarcely possible to avoid suspecting these to have been among the causes which have operated in producing this result. But let these have been what they may, it is but too evident that undue exposure to the direct or refracted heat of an Indian hot-weather sun at midday, affects us pretty much as it does others. Of this fact Indian society appears now to be fully aware, for is it not at present in passively hostile attitude against the petty yet none the less vexatious, tyranny of this midday custom of formal visiting ? Considering the great inconvenience and discomfort, to say nothing more, which this peculiar custom must have always entailed, is it not amazing to think how long it has been suffered to domineer ? Were we endowed only with that minor degree of reason, which has been termed instinct, this alone should have prevented us from exposing ourselves, as these ceremonial visits necessitate. Let our Indian naturalists be interrogated as to the midday state of even the wildest of our brute creation, and they will inform us that it is one of shady and cool repose. Let us ask ourselves what the condition of our domestic animals is at this time, and the response will be identical. If the ceremony of midday-calling is found to be unsuitable, even in Southern Europe, how much more so must it be in a climate like that of India ? If life in the cool shade is a midday necessity of the people of Spain, Italy, and Greece, how much more needful must this be to the European resident in this country ? It is much to be regretted that hitherto we have been so painfully regardless of the absolute requirements of Indian existence, and so strangely indifferent to its discomforts. This disregard and indifference are but too conspicuous, not only in the usage under discussion, but also in such matters as our clothing, housing, feeding, and in the position and arrangement of most of our military stations. We are now only commencing to discover all this, and to realize the fact, that our manner of life, as Anglo-Indians, has been eminently irrational. Natural laws cannot be infringed with impunity. Just, but often terrible, is the retribution which their transgression renders inevitable. Analogy and experience concur in teaching that our meridional visits of ceremony cannot be paid without violation of these laws. The inference is obvious. Morning and evening are the only periods of, at least, the hot-weather day, which are suited for the performance of these visits. Either or both of these periods might be selected. Half an hour or one hour of either might be assigned for the payment or reception of visits, without any encroachment being made upon the time requisite for the enjoyment of out-door recreation, or for the discharge of domestic duties. But who are to abrogate the existing usage, and to establish the more sensible ? Who but the present leaders of Anglo-Indian society !

The Punjab Herald :—Our constituents will be surprised, but we hope not displeased, to observe the chrysalis called the *North Indian Herald* assume the shape of a full-blown butterfly in the present issue as the *Punjab Herald*. The proprietorship of the journal, under the former name, has changed hands. We have no promises or professions to make, except that all that can be done *shall* be done to make this journal worthy of the Province. Brevity is the soul of wit, therefore *Sibrevitas placeat hoc brave carmen habe*.

The Pioneer :—Notwithstanding all that has been done, said, and written about sanatory measures, we believe that epidemics might be much less frequent than they are, if it were anybody's business to look after the cleanliness of stations and the antecedent history of building sites. A correspondent to a Melbourne paper makes the following very alarming statement, which, with very little modification, might be said of some Indian stations :—" If the pavement of Melbourne and the basement of its houses could be simultaneously lifted, the exposed stratum would reveal a nest of hidden horrors, enough to make the hair of each placid householder stand on end. Sewers, drains, mews, and sloughs of despond, a layer of quiescent gases, which in ordinary years only create a quantity of restlessness, nausea, headache, &c., &c., but are always ready, as soon as he is sufficiently hot, to give him a knock-down-blow in the shape of typhus fever. Outbreaks of typhoid, endemic, or gastric fever, are essentially connected with defective drainage." As we usually get very hot in India about this time, it might be well if those who have charge of the sanatory arrangements would look to the drainage, &c., &c. ; not a few of our new cantonments, we are assured, have been built on the very sites of old burial grounds. *Verbum Sap.*

The Hurkaru :—On his way to the Hills, the Viceroy made a short rest at Monghyr. His Excellency had been invited by His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram, to make the first break in his journey at Monghyr, where His Highness placed his residence, known as the Karnechaura, at his disposal. The residence is situated on a mound within the ancient fort of the town, and commands one of the finest views in India. The Ganges washes the rock on which the fort is built on three sides, whilst on the fourth the view is bounded by the hills of Behar. Northwards across the river, the eye takes in the fertile plains of Purnea, and on fine days the view in this direction is bounded by the snowy range of the Himalayas.

The Viceroy left Howrah on the evening of the 2nd, and reached Monghyr about 7½ A. M., on the following morning. The station was carpeted with scarlet cloth, and His Excellency was received by H. H. the Maharajah, the Magistrate of the town, the Joint Magistrate, and various European and native gentlemen. The Vice-Regal party consisted of Miss Lawrence and Miss Grey, the Hon'ble W. Grey and Mrs. Grey, Mr. J. D. Gordon, Mr. J. W. S. Wyllie, Major Vicars, and Dr. Farquhar. A carriage and four, with other carriages, was in waiting, and His Excellency took his seat accompanied by his host, and Misses Lawrence and Grey, and was driven to the Karanchaura. The house was very tastefully decorated, and everything was done to make the visit pass off pleasantly. The beauty of the view, and the fine cool breeze from the river, admirably seconded the endeavours of the Maharajah, and the whole of his guests expressed themselves greatly pleased with the halt they had made in their journey ; this they resumed about half-past four in the afternoon. Our informant adds that the Maharajah feels a just pride in the honour thus done him by the Viceroy.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Lord Hartington's idea that "the sweepings of our great cities," form the most suitable material for our armies, will hardly find favour with the best military officers of the day. That under the present system "the sweepings of our great cities" do form a large element in the recruiting officers' return, is undeniable ; but that these sweepings are an economical investment, or are even at any price calculated to yield a fair percentage of non-commissioned officers and badgemen, our best officers loudly deny. These "sweepings" are well described in the evidence of the "Royal" Commission on recruiting, as "caught at a public house, bred up in vice, short of stature, often enfeebled in constitution, badly fed, cajoled into the service by the prospect of a bounty, and frequently deserting as soon as they have received it." "I think," says Colonel Graham, the Inspecting Field Officer of the London District, "that the number of medical rejections shows very conclusively that it is an inferior class of the population from which we attempt to recruit our army." The agricultural class provide the *beau ideal* recruits in the opinion of commanding officers, though there appears to be great difficulty in inducing them to enlist in any considerable numbers. The militia, from its local connections, appears to be chiefly in favour with the agricultural population, and it is from the militia that the regiments receive the largest proportion of its agricultural recruits. Thus, of 61,973 volunteers from the militia up to the 1st July last year, there were 25,399 who had been agricultural labourers. The absence of local connections between the English regiments and the counties from which they were originally raised, and after which they are still called, is alleged to be the great cause of the ignorant prejudices which obtain amongst the rural population against a soldier's life. The Highland regiments find no such difficulty, local relationship being sedulously cultivated, and clannishly maintained. Thus, of the 6,893 men composing the Highland Brigade up to the end of the mutiny, 6,164 were Scotch, and it is a fact that the Isle of Skye alone, has, within the last forty years, contributed to the British army 21 Generals, 45

Regiment,
Guilty of the charge in the first instance.
Not guilty of the charge in the second instance.
Guilty of the charge in the third instance, to the extent of Rupees 39 remitted by Private Kurreem Khan to his wife Mahanaz.
Not Guilty of the remaining items, viz :—
Rupees 17 remitted by Mahomed Hussein.
" 20 remitted by Mahomed Khan.
" 19 remitted by Rumzan Khan.
" 7-8 remitted by Paymaster.
Total Rupees 123-7-0, of which they do honourably acquit him.
Guilty of the charge in the fourth instance.
Not guilty of the charge in the fifth instance.
Sentence—The Court having found the prisoner guilty as above specified, sentences him, Subedar Gunness Sing, H. M's 2nd Belooch Regiment, to be placed at the bottom of the list of the Subedars of H. M.'s 2nd Belooch Regiment, by altering the date of his Commission so as to bear that of Subedar Oomur Khan, 2nd Belooch Regiment.

(Signed) IsmaÉlJee Israel, Subedar Major,
President of the Court Martial.

Hydrabad, 27th January 1866.

REMARKS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

I disapprove of the finding of the Court on the first, third, and fourth instance of the charge.

The whole of the evidence on which the prisoner has been found guilty, in the first instance, is insufficient of the charge. In the fourth instance the evidence is of so very doubtful and untrustworthy a nature, that I consider it out-weighed by the excellent character of the prisoner.

Subedar Gunness Sing is to be released from arrest and to return to his duty.

(Signed) R. Napier, Lieut.-General,
Commanding Bombay Army.

Camp, Baroda, 5th April 1866.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
Thomas Stock, Lieut.-Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

HORSE TAMING ON PROFESSOR BELEW'S PRINCIPLE.

On Saturday afternoon Professor Belew gave his first lecture on horse-taming, in a tent on the verge of the Esplanade. What may be called the introductory portion of the lecture was delivered to a very numerous audience, after which certificates were issued to such persons as subscribed for the series of lectures and lessons on horse-taming and training as propounded by Mr. Belew. There were a good many tickets taken for the course. The place was then cleared of the non-subscribers and shortly afterwards the Professor proceeded to exhibit practically his system. A subject had been procured for the occasion in a wicked or vicious looking horse. The animal selected, has, on more than one occasion recently, given proof of his vicious habits, and has at the present time involved his owner in a suit in the Small Cause Court for damages alleged to have occurred through his vicious tricks. The horse was turned loose into a bamboo enclosure at one end of the tent, and a few minutes before the "horse-tamer" stepped into the arena, the animal had given unmistakeable evidence of his infirmity of temper, by partially breaking through a portion of the fencing, in pursuit of one of our local sporting celebrities, who had to beat a hasty retreat minus his "tile." The Professor, armed with a long driving whip, then went into the enclosure and explained to his pupils the theory of the system he was about to pursue, in subduing the animal before them. The main features of which is a thorough knowledge of that noble creature the horse, firmness tempered with kindness, and a combination of patience and determination unalloyed with cruelty.

When Mr. Belew first went towards the horse with a halter in his left hand and the cat-o'-nine-tails in the other, the animal appeared to be fully determined to put his adversary's powers to the test, and at once sallied him by throwing down his head and launching out most vigorously with both heels. It then turned round with his head erect towards the object of his solicitude, flashing with his eyes, as it were, marks of defiance in the direction of the Professor, who after a short time very gradually approached the beast, at the same time explaining to the audience the theory he was to carry into practice. Both horse and man kept their eyes fixed on each other. At length the treatment of the latter began to tell on the inferior creature, and has he step by step advanced in the subjugation of the animal, he forcefied his position by kindness and encouragement so that in the course of a few minutes, the animal had allowed the halter to be adjusted on his head without actual resistance. This having been satisfactorily accomplished, the Professor partially turned away from his new acquaintance, and in a few simple words explained to his hearers how they might effect themselves all that he had done and all which he intended to do, and then proceeded to explain the points in his system. After a time, but not without a considerable effort at resistance on the part of his subject, he succeeded in bringing him down on his knees and subsequently making him lie down on his side, having previously brought him to this position, he seated himself upon the animal andlucidly proceeded to describe his principles of treatment, while he practically carried them out. He not only convinced his audience of the complete success of his mode of treatment but also demonstrated to the animal himself that he was made to obey the dictates of a superior will when properly asserted. It was said that this horse had hitherto always successfully resisted all previous efforts which had been made to mount him. The operator was aware of this, when he confidently told his audience that he intended to mount the beast. From what had already been performed, as well as from the way in which it had been effected, we feel assured that no one present for a moment doubted his ability to keep his word. He then proceeded to carry his intention into execution, and in a very short time afterwards was seated on the back of the horse. An umbrella was then bowed from a Parsee gentleman, when Mr. Belew, cautiously at first, opened and shut it several times close to the horse's head, then waved it before his eyes and subsequently placed it on his head and then on his back, without the animal showing the least signs of fear or resistance. The halter and other appendages were presently taken off, when he was again mounted by the trainer, who after sitting upon him for a short time stood upright upon his back. When he dismounted the animal, now having become completely tractable, followed the Professor about at his will. All, and much more than has been here described, was effected without the slightest resort to cruelty or punishment.

A little grey Arab horse was brought in, but as it was getting late, the Professor merely exhibited a few illustrations on him of his system of breaking of the vice of kicking and pulling on the halter, as well as an improved method of bitting.

At the conclusion of the first day's lesson and experiments all present appeared to be thoroughly satisfied with the soundness of the principles upon which the system is based. There are, perhaps, few parts of the civilized world, in which more horses are spoilt in breaking or training than in Bombay. It is therefore to be hoped, that the visit of Professor Belew may be the means of introducing something like a rational mode of treatment towards what has been not inappropriately called the "friend of man"—that noble and sagacious animal the horse.

The next lecture in the course will be given at the same place at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, when we would advise all who are interested in the subject to make a point of being present.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).

An ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company (Limited) was held at the offices of Messrs. Remington and Co. in Apollo Street last Wednesday afternoon. In the absence of the Chairman, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy (who was prevented by sickness from attending), Mr. F. F. Lidderdale, of the firm of Messrs. Remington and Co., was called to the chair.

The following report of the directors was read :—

THE DIRECTORS' REPORT.

In placing before the shareholders the accompanying statement of accounts made up to 31st January 1866, the directors would offer a few remarks upon the objects for which the Company was called into existence.

It had long been felt that the commercial requirements of the port demanded much greater accommodation for its trade than the primitive appliances afforded by the inefficient bunders. To remove this hindrance to business and to obtain the desired facilities this Company was formed, and the attention of the promoters having been drawn to the properties of the Colaba and Victoria Estates, owing to the great advantages which they believed would arise from their immediate contiguity to the terminus fixed upon for the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and their capabilities for extension and improvement, negotiations were entered into for the purchase of those properties, which ended in their being acquired at the cost hereafter shown for this Company. They were further led to the selection of this site by the fact that deep water for ocean steamers lay close to the shore, and therefore at less expense for the construction of piers, as compared with other parts of the foreshore of the island.

Guided by such views the properties of the Colaba and Victoria Lands Company were purchased, the first at a cost of Rs. 1,00,00,000 and the latter at 1,25,00,000 of Rupees.

The Company entered into possession of the Colaba property on the 22nd April 1865. It is composed as follows :—Land under lease 46,892 square yards and vacant cotton ground 25,000 square yards, or together 71,892 square yards with a right of reclamation over an area of 45,340 square yards, of which 14,882 square yards are disputed by the Colaba Press Company, leaving a total undisputed area of 1,02,260 square yards.

The Victoria property was made over to the Company on the 10th June 1865. It consists of :—

Ground leased to the Prince of Wales Cotton Press Company	3,016 square yds.
To the Bombay Press Company	4,452 "
To the Framjee Cowasjee Press Company	4,417 "
To the Bonded Warehouse Company .	5,616 "
Occupied by the Scott Press Building, belonging to the Company	4,938 "
Occupied by the New Godowns	4,417 "
	26,806 "

There are 67,593 square yards completed and partly in course of reclamation, and when the whole is finished the property will have a sea frontage of 2,560 feet.

Your directors need hardly point out to the shareholders the benefit which they are almost certain to derive from their property being in such close proximity to the railway good's station, which will probably be open for business in 1867, and that the space available at Colaba is so small as compared with what is required, that they look forward to a large increase in revenue before long, the more so as much of the land at present occupied for cotton stowage will be required by Government for the railway.

The Company also possesses a piece of land and saw mills at Tank Bunder, which form part of the property purchased from the Victoria Company. The mills have been completed during the past few months, and will shortly contribute to the revenue of the Company. The total area of the property at present is 13,534 square yards, and the Company has the right of reclamation seawards. It is intended to build a sea-wall along the frontage of the property, and also to construct a basin for the floating of timber.

The gross revenue derived from the whole for the past year amounts to Rs. 757,823-12-7, which is composed of the following items :—

Colaba property	Rs.	2,72,451 13 3
Victoria property	"	1,51,077 3 4
Transfer fees	"	15,932 0 0
Interest on capital deposited with the Joint Stock Corporation	"	3,18,362 12 0

The charges on the Victoria property have been Rs. 87,090-10 8 and on the Colaba property Rs. 33,466-5-2, while the preliminary expenses attending the formation of the Company Rs. 51,496-3-11 were expended, leaving a total nett revenue as shown in the balance sheet of Rs. 585,770-8-10. This amount, deducting the sum credited for interest, leaves an actual amount of Rs. 267,407,12-10 as earned to date of the accounts.

In January of this year, your directors, acting in the interest of the shareholders, made overtures to Messrs. Remington & Co. to take up the management of the Company, believing that the well known standing of that firm, would, if they assumed charge, be some additional guarantee to the shareholders that the Company's affairs would be prudently and carefully carried on. On receiving their assent, your directors cancelled their agreement with Mr. D. J. Kennelly, their then manager, and on the 15th February Messrs. Remington & Co. received charge, and have since done all in their power to aid your directors in placing the affairs on a sound and satisfactory footing.

The shareholders are aware from the balance sheet of the unfortunate error made in stipulating that the funds of the Company should be lodged in the hands of the Joint Stock Corporation, who still owe them a very heavy balance amounting to rather over twelve lacs, which in their present circumstances it is unable to pay, though there is every reason to expect that in course of time the whole sum will be recovered. But for this the Company would be entirely free from debt and able to pay a dividend upon its shares. The debts owing by the Company on the 31st January, exclusive of interest, amount to Rs. 6,42,573-0-11, and are composed of the following items, viz :—

Bank of Bombay	Rs.	3,00,000 0 0
Colaba Company	"	2,29,000 0 0
Messrs. Jamsetjee Dorabjee & Co., Contractors	"	1,09,249 0 0
Messrs. Scott, McClelland and Co., England	"	14,324 0 11

The directors cannot conclude without expressing their confidence in the ultimate success of the undertaking, and their belief that it will not be long before it meets with greater favour with the public. This being the annual general meeting, by rotire, and the shareholders will now have to proceed to the election of a fresh board of directors for the ensuing year have also to be elected and their remuneration fixed.

BALANCE SHEET.

The following is the balance sheet of this Company made up to 31st January 1866.

Dr.

Capital and Liabilities.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
I. Capital.		
First Call on 3,968 Shares at Rs. 5,000		1,98,40,000
(Number of Shares 4,000, Reserved 32.)		
Second Call on 3,962 Shares at Rs. 1,000 per Share	39,62,000	
		2,38,02,000 0 0
(Second Call on 6 Shares unpaid, which have been forfeited.)		
II. Debts and Liabilities of the Company.		
Colaba Company for balance of Purchase Money	2,20,000	
Loan from Bank of Bombay.	3,00,000	
		5,20,000 0 0
VII. Profit and Loss.		
Balance being Profit to date..	...	5,85,770 8 10
Rupees...	...	2,49,07,770 8 10

Cr.

Property and Assets.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
III. Property held by the Company.		
Victoria Property..	1,25,00,000 0 0	
Brokerage on do ...	2,50,000 0 0	
Registering and Stamp charges.	51,601 0 0	
	1,28,01,601 0 0	
Outlay on Land Reclamation ...	4,08,512 5 4	
Outlay on Mill Property..	1,29,854 5 7	
Outlay for completing Scott Press Building....	38,274 15 0	
	1,33,78,242 9 11	
Colaba Property..	1,00,00,000 0 0	
Brokerage on ditto...	2,00,000 0 0	
Registering charges	1,500 0 0	
	1,02,01,500 0 0	
Furniture Account....	430 0 0	
		2,35,80,172 9 11
IV. Contingent Assets.		
Adjusting Account.		
Balance of money contingently in the hands of and by the Company ...	.....	18,430 1 1
V. Cash Investment.		
Deposit in the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation, Limited, current account, at 6 per cent	12,90,938 7 9	
Deposit in the Bank of Bombay, current account, at 2 per cent.	16,320 9 0	
Cash in hand	1,908 13 1	
		13,09,167 13 1
Rupe s...	.....	2,49,07,770 8 10

The above balance sheet to the best of our belief contains a true account of the capital and liabilities and of the property and assets of the Company.

JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Chairman.
RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY,
S. P. FRAMJEE,
GURSETJEE FURDOONJEE,
LIMJEE MANOCKJEE,
} Directors.

We have examined the above balance sheet made up to 31st January 1866 and found it to correct as compared with the books and vouchers produced to us.

We also certify that the above balance sheet, to the best of our belief, contains a true account of the capital and liabilities and of the property and assets of the Company.

A. STEWART,
JEHANGEER GUSTADJEE,
} Auditors.

Bombay 4th April 1866.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT MADE UP TO 31st JANUARY, 1866.

Dr.

	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
To Preliminary Current Expenses			51,495	3 11
REVENUE ACCOUNT.				
To Disbursement Account, Victoria property, as under :—				
Fire Insurance..	9,837	8 0		
Scott Press Charges	61,953	8 0		
Bunder Charges	6,570	13 11		
Godown do.	6,393	5 5		
Land do.	3,021	14 7		
Sundries	4,312	3 9		
			87,090	10 8
To Disbursement Account, Colaba Property, as under :				
Land Charges..	27,410	0 0		
Bunder Charges	6,056	5 2		
			33,466	5 2
To Balance			1,20,556	15 10
			5,85,770	8 10
Rupees...			7,57,823	12 7

Cr.

Revenue Account.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
By Receipts on account of Victoria Property as under :—				
Scott Press.	61,939	7 1		
Bunder Fees.	7,447	11 11		
Godown Rent	26,139	13 4		
Land Rent..	48,929	9 7		
Unclaimed Wages....	104	12 5		
Royalty Fee on bales of Cotton passed by Press Companies located on the Property	4,863	13 0		
Amount realised by the sale of old Gia Machinery	1,600	0 0		
Sundries	101	0 0		
			1,51,077	3 4
By Transfer and other Fees.	...		15,932	0 0
" Interest Account	...		3,18,362	12 0
Rupees...	...		7,57,823	12 7

The above profit and loss statement, to the best of our belief, contains a true account of the income and expenditure of the Company.

JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Chairman.
RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY,
S. P. FRAMJEE,
GURSETJEE FURDOONJEE,
LIMJEE MANOCKJEE,
} Directors.

We have examined the above profit and loss statement made up to the 31st January 1866, and found it to be correct.

A. STEWART,
JEHANGEER GUSTADJEE,
} Auditors.

Bombay, 4th April 1866.

The Chairman invited comments upon the reports and accounts.

Mr. Framjee Nanabhoy Davur—Is the sum of Rs. 12,90,938, deposited in the Joint Stock Corporation, secured in any way ?

The Chairman—No.

Mr. Framjee—Then the Joint Stock Corporation have misfortunes for shareholders.

The Chairman said that was partly explainable in this way :—The Joint Stock Corporation offered to make over to the United Victoria certain debts of theirs in security for the money deposited with them, but the United Victoria Company were informed by their solicitors that, in taking over these debts, they would be running such a risk that it would be inadvisable to do so. The only security for the funds deposited in the Joint Stock Corporation was the personal security of the shareholders of the Corporation. Before any further questions were put he (the Chairman) thought it right to state that the firm to which he belonged assumed charge of their affairs only a short time ago.

Mr. Lawson drew attention to the item "Brokerage on Victoria Property, Rs. 2,50,000," and the other item of Rs. 2,00,000 for brokerage on the Colaba property, and asked whether any contract was made with the broker, and whether such was the amount stipulated to be paid ?

The Chairman—You must refer to the promoters, for it is really a question I cannot answer.

Mr. Lawson—Who was to refer to Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee if I can.

Mr. Sorabjee—An agreement was made.

Mr. Lawson—Was there any writing ?

The Chairman—There was no writing.

Mr. Lawson—Where are the brokerage paid ?

Mr. Sorabjee—I do not remember exactly.

Mr. Lawson—I think it is very necessary to know when it was paid.

Mr. Lawson, referring to the deposit with the Joint Stock Corporation, said that one or two of the late directors of that Company owed a very large sum of money to it, and were, he knew, interested in very wealthy firms. Now he wished to ask Mr. Sorabjee Pestonjee (who was chairman of the Joint Stock Corporation) whether he did not think he would be looking after the interests of this Company by procuring that money from those directors, and endeavouring to get the debt to the United Victoria Company settled ?

The Chairman said he had very little doubt that the debt would be recovered, but of course he could not say anything about obtaining it from the directors.

Mr. Lawson supposed the directors of the Joint Stock Corporation were to a certain extent liable.

The Chairman said he had now learned that both the brokerage sums were paid on 17th May 1865.

Mr Lawson—To whom ?

The Chairman—Mr. Premchund Roychund. If you want to ask anything further about our relations with the Joint Stock Corporation, the chairman, the manager, is here, and will perhaps give any information within his power.

Mr. Lawson—The Scott Press revenue appears to have amounted to Rs. 61,939, and the "charges" for the same to Rs. 61,953. But, considering the position of the Company, and that all our money is locked up and unsecured, I think it is rather inadvisable to spend more than we receive, as in this instance.

The Chairman—When we took over charge from the Victoria Company, that Company was engaged in building an engineer's dwelling-house—very foolishly as we think now—and that had to be completed by the United Victoria. The cost was a large one, and is included in the "Scott Press charges." Omitting that item, the revenue is considerably in excess of the expenditure, although it is a very expensive place to work.

Mr. Lawson—Has the Company entered into any verbal agreement besides that with Mr. Premchund ? I wish to ask the question of Mr. Sorabjee.

Mr. Sorabjee—I believe they have not.

After a little important conversation with reference to the "engineering charges" on the two properties of the Company,

Mr. A. R. Scoble said he thought the question as to the brokerage was a most important one, and that the legal advisers of the Company should be consulted as to whether they were liable, or not. Whether it was a question between the brokers and the promoters. He was inclined to think that it was the latter ; and he did not think the Company ought to be saddled with this large sum of taste of brokerage. (Applause), until it was put beyond doubt by sound legal authority that they were liable. It seemed to him to be a sum out of all proportion to any services that could have been rendered to them by brokers. (Applause.)

The Chairman—I think this question will be best put at rest by reading the second clause of the articles of association, which is as follows :—"The arrangements and agreements which have been made and entered into by the promoters of the Company for and on behalf of and approved and ratified, and the Company shall carry out such arrangements and agreements with such modifications or additions as to the said promoters may seem proper, and for that purpose shall cause to be prepared and executed such deeds and other instruments."

Mr. Lawson—May I ask the date of those articles of association ? If the money was paid after those articles were approved by the Company, then the remark you have made does not apply.

The Chairman could not answer the question at that moment.

Mr. Scoble thought it was a point well worth consideration ; and rather than have the Company saddled with the payment of this large sum of money, he would recommend that it be referred to the High Court should be taken. That opinion could easily be taken in the form of a special case without much expense. (Applause.)

The Chairman—Would not the date of the articles settle the question ?

Mr. Scoble—I do not think it would.

Mr. Lawson—Unless there was a written agreement. I do not think that any verbal agreement between the promoters and their broker would be binding upon the Company.

The Chairman said they might return to this point afterwards, when they had obtained the date of the articles ; meantime they might hear any remarks the shareholders had to make upon other portions of the report and accounts.

Mr. Lawson—Have you taken any legal opinion as to getting a writ against the Joint Stock Corporation for securing a portion of the debts of the Corporation when paid ?

The Chairman—The matter has been in the hands of our solicitors since we (Messrs Remington and Co.) took charge : what steps were taken before that, I cannot say.

Mr. Lawson—Have you done ?

The Chairman—Mr. Keir was instructed about one month ago to write to the Joint Stock Corporation, and, if necessary, to take steps against them. Of course the directors are here to answer any questions as to what was done before that.

Mr. Teasdale said he would be glad to give any information he could on this matter ; and he was in a position to do it, as he had been connected with the Joint Stock Corporation ever since the rise of the United Victoria, and was now manager of it. He would just point out that the Corporation had received from the Company a sum of two crores thirty-eight lakhs, and that of that sum the whole had been returned with the exception of a little over five per cent. Between five and six crores was all the Joint Stock Corporation owed the United Victoria now, and in regard to that sum the shareholders of the United Victoria might consider themselves quite safe. The debts due to the Corporation were ample security, and outstanding debts amounted to seventy lakhs : and out of that sum the United Victoria Company were sure to get twelve lakhs—ay, three times twelve if it were due. It was just a matter of time with the United Victoria. The directors of the Joint Stock Corporation were doing their best to get in the money.

In answer to a question with reference to the commission charged by the present secretaries and treasurers (Messrs. Remington and Co.),

The Chairman read the letter from that firm agreeing to accept the office, from which it appeared that the rate of commission charged on all receipts whatsoever, with the sole exception of sums realised upon the sale of property, was 5 per cent. : on all payments on account of works carried on by the Company 2 per cent. : and on all payments made by the sale or paid for the purchase of ground on account of the Company, 2 per cent. He stated that the directors thought it better that, as Mr. Kennelly wished to go, Messrs. Remington & Co. should take charge at once, and this they consented, though reluctantly, to do.

Mr. Framjee Nanabhoy Davur thought five per cent. was too much.

Mr. Lawson asked on what date the loan of three lakhs received from the Bank of Bombay was paid ?

The Chairman said the loan was first made payable at three months, and was then at his request re-granted for three months, and further for a month or a month and a half after that. It was paid on the 23rd August 1865.

Mr. Lawson—And no money has been received from the Joint Stock Corporation since that time ?

The Chairman—Oh, certainly, monies have been received and have been expended in paying off the minor debts of the Company, including Rs. 20,000 paid to the Bank of Bombay.

Mr. Lawson—And how have the other monies received by the Company been expended ?

The Chairman—Principally for reclaiming purposes.

Mr. Lawson—May I enquire if any offer has been made for the Gun Carriage property ?

The Chairman—None.

Mr. Lawson—And what is received for the dwelling-house you have mentioned ?

The Chairman—Rs. 165 or Rs. 175 per month.

After a pause,

The Chairman said the first question the meeting had to consider was the adoption of the directors' report and the accounts.

Mr. Scoble moved that the reports and accounts be adopted, subject to the opinion of the High Court as to the liability of the Company with reference to the brokerage paid to Mr. Premchund Roychund.

Mr. Lawson seconded this proposition.

The Chairman said he had some delicacy as to moving the adoption of the report himself, for of course he had been concerned in making up the accounts and drawing up the report. Otherwise, however, he would have proposed to the meeting that the report be adopted as it stood, but, as it was, he would prefer that some one else should do it. With reference to the date of the original articles he had ascertained that it was 23rd March 1865.

Mr. Scoble—When were they registered ?

The Chairman—20th April 1865. Payment of the brokerage was made on the 17th May 1865. (To Mr. Scoble)—Does that alter your opinion ? If no other resolution is moved I am bound to put Mr. Scoble's.

Mr. Framjee Nanabhoy Davur moved, and Mr. Homejee Cursetjee Daly seconded,—"That the report of the directors and the balance sheet be received and adopted, without any exception as to the brokerage."

On the votes being taken, forty were found to be in favour of the amendment, and twenty in favour of the original resolution. Scrutineers were appointed on Mr. Lawson demanding them ; and ultimately the amendment was declared carried.

A question put by Mr. Lawson elicited the information from Mr. Teasdale that the Joint Stock Corporation would pay the expenses incurred by this Company in raising loans, and that that was included in the twelve lakhs.

The Chairman said the next business was the election of a new board of directors. A board had been made up, which it was thought would be acceptable to the Company.

Colonel Lucas moved, and Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy seconded,—"That Messrs. J. A. Forbes, H. Maxwell, R. L. Tracey, G. M. Stewart, Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, and Dinshaw Manockjee Patel, be appointed directors in the room of the present directors, who retire from office."

This was unanimously carried.

The Chairman said they had next to elect auditors, and as to their remuneration he was hardly prepared to name a sum.

Mr. Lawson—It won't be two lakhs I suppose ?

After some discussion it was agreed, on the motion of Mr. Homejee Cursetjee Daly, seconded by Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee,—"That Mr. D. Robertson (of the Bank of Bombay) and Mr. Jehanghir Gustadjee be appointed auditors for the ensuing year, and that their remuneration be Rs. 500 each."

The Chairman mentioned that Mr. W. W. Barn had given notice in February last of his intention to move at this meeting "That each share of the Company be divided into five, of the nominal value of Rs. 2,000, with Rs. 1,200 paid up." They had subsequently received other letters of the same nature, but proposing a reduction in the value of the shares : which they were informed by their solicitor they were precluded by the memorandum of association from doing. It was considered competent for the shareholders to pass a resolution subdividing the shares into five or more if they pleased, and that certificates could be issued for these, marking the shares A, B, C, D, and so on. It would no doubt give the secretaries and treasurers more trouble, but he believed it would be for the good of the Company.

Mr. Barn moved the adoption of the resolution of which he had given notice, and Mr. Jehanghir Gustadjee seconded it.

The Chairman stated that another resolution had been sent in by Colonel Lucas, but he believed that having seen a third, that gentleman wished to withdraw his.

This last resolution referred to by the Chairman was as follows, and moved by Mr. Venayekrao Juggonnath Sunkersett, and seconded by Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee :—"That each share of the Company be divided into two shares to be marked A and B, one of Rs. 5,000 fully paid up to be marked A, and the other of the nominal value of Rs. 5,000 with Rs. 1,000 paid up, and that the Company do hold the amount of Rs. 5,000 paid up on each share as a permanent fund, the interest of which only shall be available for the purposes of the Company, and that all our money is locked up and unsecured, I think it is rather inadvisable to spend more than we receive, as in this instance."

The Chairman said he must say that the amendment was a little faulty, but he did not see how it could well be changed. It would have this benefit, that the shareholders would know their advantages and liabilities on each share.

Mr. John Smith did not think they could take the amendment into consideration, as it was of the nature of a special resolution, and as such ought to have been published in England. He proposed that the shareholders take no action in the matter except in the mode pointed out by the Act.

Mr. Teasdale seconded this proposition.

Mr. Framjee Nanabhoy Davur asked if the adoption of either of the resolutions would place the Company in a better position ?

The Chairman—Not that I am aware of, but it will enable you to sell your shares more readily.

Mr. Framjee—Then I think we should remain as we are.

After some discussion the meeting decided to do nothing at present in the way of dividing the shares of the Company very great.

On the motion of Mr. Scoble a vote of thanks was awarded to the Chairman, and the meeting then separated.

FORT POLICE COURT.—21st April.

(Before J. P. Bickersteth, Esq.)

FORGERY.—Luxmoon Venayek was placed at the bar of the police, charged with using as genuine a forged document.

Mr. Kelly conducted the prosecution.

Govindass Bhoodardass, goomastah in the service of Domechund Hookumchund, stated that he managed the business of his employers at Bombay. The body of the hoondees drawn on his behalf was written by one Doolubram Itcharam, a cash-keeper, and he afterwards filled in the figures. The document before the Court was one of a set, purporting to be a hoondee drawn in Bombay for ten thousand rupees by Domechund Hookumchund on Veerchund Kullianchund of Ahmedabad, was not written by witness, but by his authority, and it was a forgery.

Temoojee Eduljee, a shroff in the Bank of Bombay, said that the prisoner was a clerk in the hoondee department of the Bank, but he was absent from his place on the morning of days. A part of the witness's duty was to cash hoondees and cheques. The prisoner occasionally came to him to obtain cash for hoondees and slips. On the 19th instant the prisoner came and said to him "Have you cashed bill slip for Rs. 9,977-8 ? On his replying that he had, he (the prisoner) asked him for rupees for it. Witness said he would not give him the rupees until he got the Court's initials on it. He then took it away and brought it back again with the assistant accountant's initials on it. (The document was produced before the Court). Mr. Lebas is the assistant accountant. On the prisoner bringing back the hoondee, he asked witness to cash it. He told him to bring the owner, meaning Govindram Premchund, the person in whose favour the slip was brought. The prisoner said he was on that side and he would get his signature. He went out again taking the slip, and brought it back with the endorsement which now appeared on the slip. Witness gave the prisoner nine notes of one thousand rupees each, nine notes of one hundred rupees each, one fifty rupee note, one twenty rupee note, and one order upon Guzerathee shroff for seven and a half rupees.

His Worship adjourned the case for further investigation till Thursday next, and bound the prisoner in his own recognizance in the sum of Rs. 15,000 and two sureties in the sum of Rs. 7,500 each.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—21st April.

(Before F. L. Brown, Esq.)

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF COPPER.—Marootee Crustnappa, Lulloo Vujaram, Mahoodass Pachhodas, Jeewun Tribhovun, Sakla Hurgovun, and Rymoo Heerjee were charged, the first prisoner with criminal breach of trust, and thereby dishonestly misappropriating 27 copper sheets of the value of Rs. 690, the property of Heerjee Narayen and the latter five prisoners with dishonestly receiving stolen property.

Harry Narayen, the prosecutor, is a muccadum by profession, and recollected receiving instructions from the firm of Gungaram Hurrukchund & Co. on the 18th inst., to take delivery of twelve cases of sheet copper from Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., and to convey it to the godown of the former firm at Pydhonee. He received, the twelve cases from the godown-keeper of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., and desired his servant Moolchund Gungaram, who was with him, to take charge of the cases. Witness himself went on other business. In the evening, in consequence of information received, he went to the office of Gungaram Hurrukchund, and, on examining the cases, found that one of them was missing. Witness afterwards sent his servant Moolchund to make enquiries about the cart in which the missing case had been placed ; while Moolchund was made a report to the police. Other. He went with some police officers in search of the case, No. 1,311, which they found in Chundunwaddee. The first prisoner pointed out the driver of it, and, when questioned what he had done with the case of copper, said—"A man got into my cart, said the property was his, and by his direction I drove to Tardeo and discharged the copper near the railway station." The prisoner was then arrested. In consequence of further information received, the police officers and witness went to a shop at Pydhonee where zinc and lead are sold. The shop was searched, and the second and third prisoners were found therein, but none of the missing copper was there. A neighbouring shop, in which the fourth prisoner was found, was likewise searched, and twenty-seven sheets of copper were found. In answer to a police constable, the fourth prisoner said—"These sheets of copper belong to me, and are not stolen." He could not produce them in his own shop, he placed them in my shop." This was said in the presence and hearing of the second prisoner, who replied—"A Khoja left the copper with me to sell for him on a commission of eight annas per cwt." He pointed out the sixth prisoner as the Khoja ; he was brought to the shop by police officers. All the prisoners and the copper sheets were taken to the Mandvie police-key. Witness accompanied the police and the first prisoner to the railway station at Tardeo, where the prisoner pointed out the wooden case produced before the Court. It was lying on the open ground at the side of the road near the station. It was empty ; and witness identified it by the mark and number upon it.

His Worship postponed further enquiry of the case until this day.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—Original Jurisdiction.

Tuesday, 17th April 1866.

(Before Sir Joseph Arnould.)

THE AGA KHAN CASE.

L. H. Bayley, Esq., H. M.'s Advocate General, vs. Aga Ali and others.

The Court sat to-day at 11 o'clock A.M., when

Mr. Anstey resumed his address on behalf of the plaintiffs and relators in the case. He began by contending that even although Aga Khan succeeded in establishing his pretended spiritual or rather divine rights—for his claim amounted to that—over the Kojah community, still the Court could not give him more by one pie than he could prove himself to be entitled to in furtherance of the objects of the charity ;—and he might be God incarnate, but he could not lay a greater claim than that, if this case of *Sonatun (appellant) vs. Premsuttey Juggutsoondree Dossee (respondent)*, in the 8th vol. of Moore's *Indian Appeal Cases* (p. 66.) There, there was what there is not here : a dedication of the whole of the property to the idol. Here the idol—the God incarnate—comes in as a usurper in violation of vested right. There, there was a right vested : the question was, how the Court would carry it out, having regard on the one hand to public policy, and on the other hand, to the express letter of the trust. And what (said the learned counsel) does your Lordship suppose that the Privy Council did on that occasion ? Why, they just reversed the position ; and instead of holding the idol to be entitled to the whole of the property in charge of the trust—which is what I presume my learned friends will endeavour to reduce the exorbitant claim of the principal defendant into, when they come to be heard—instead of, I say, giving the idol all the property charged on the trusts, according to the terms of the will (which were to the effect, that all the movable and immovable property of the testator was to be given to his family idol, and that any surplus there might be after defraying the expenses of the idol, was to go to his family they gave the whole of it to the family, and directed the Court below to refer to its Master the question of how much the idol would require for distribution. Those of the Shias they would be tortured and put to death. But, fortunately, a Bombay newspaper—the *Times of India*, he thought—opened the eyes of all of them, and showed that a portion of the Kojah community, who had been Sunis, were becoming Shias—an which there set forth that mandate from Aga Khan, in which he said "we are not becoming Shias—we have been Shias all along. We are not Shias :—We are the antipods of Shias—viz., Ismailis. We were Imami too. We were Shia-Ismaili, Imami-Mahomedan, and shall be so long as it shall please God."—It should have been "so long as it shall please me, Aga Khan, for these are my doctrines." He (Mr. Anstey) would speak presently as to the morality of the thing, but first as to the credibility of this strange tale. The town and island of Bombay were ceded to the Crown of England, within a year after the restoration of King Charles the Second, by the then King of Portugal, on the marriage of the Infanta Catherine to that Prince. They were previously governed by the Portuguese, for a period, if he recollected right, of about 150 years. If the Portuguese conquered them from the Mahrattas, the Mahrattas must have conquered them from the Musalmans ; but he believed the Portuguese conquered them directly from the Musalmans. However that might be, this much was certain, that at least from about the year 1500 of our era, Islam was not only not ascendant in Bombay, but until the British came in and gave toleration was the subject of cruel persecution in all its forms at the hands of the Christian rulers of the place ; but after the English came in, through a wise indifference to all forms of erroneous faith, or faith conceived to be erroneous, the widest toleration was given to all sects and conditions of men. Well, notwithstanding this fact, all these men were under the impression that if they did not accept the offices of the Kazi of Bombay they should be tortured and put to death by the number of powerful Suni rulers who lived at Parell and Malabar Point. That was the English of this absurd and nonsensical statement which they made on oath. In a letter of degree no doubt the same principle had been followed with respect to the other portions of British terri- tory :—in an inferior degree, because as to some the dates of their acquisition were not sufficiently remote, but followed the Sunni doctrine and followed those practices, and they must have done this with marvellous effectiveness, otherwise these claims to which these answers is absurd. We should be satisfied to rest our case on their admissions in this respect. Then, if the defendants can show that this general *profession* of Sunni doctrine and this general following *of Suni practice*, by a concert as general—for it must amount to that—and by an understanding as common as the profession and the practice, existed at the date of the suit, and also *of this time, from the first down to the last, simulated*, put on for a common purpose known to, and concurred in, by all the parties to that concert,—if that can be established. We have to meet two questions will arise :—first of all, whether your Lordship will give any effect to a defence so monstrous, and secondly, whether

to raise the question of *res judicata*. The gross neglect of the party whose duty it was to have drawn up the decree had made it necessary for him to raise the point. There were three authentic sources of information, which it was competent for His Lordship to use, and from which the terms of that decree might be ascertained. These were (1) the Master or Registrar's notes; (2) Mr. Dickinson's notes written out in full by that gentleman for the Chief Justice (Mr. Dickinson being counsel for the relators and plaintiffs on that occasion); and (3) the note book of the Chief Justice himself. Of course to these sources was to be added the oral testimony of those who were present on the occasion.

His Lordship—It is hardly denied, in point of fact, on the face of these answers, that such words were pronounced by the Chief Justice. It is only denied that they had the effect of a decree.

Mr. Bayley—We say it was an opinion of the Chief Justice pronounced upon a misconception of the facts.

Mr. Anstey—They do not say "misconception of the facts," but "of the real nature of the case." The learned counsel went into a lengthy argument in support of the acceptance of the evidence he had indicated, remarking that it was clear that the Chief Justice had expressed a positive opinion in favour of the plaintiff's claim, and that it was also clear enough that he expressed as emphatic an opinion against the defendants. As to Aga Khan he said that person had no right whatever. If (said Mr. Anstey) Aga Khan was dismissed from this Court, charged, as I hope he will be, with the burden of all the costs, he will think the other defendants or their confederates will be found any longer to trouble the peace of Israel. It is not so much they who have troubled the peace of Israel, as he and his father's house. The learned counsel proceeded in stating that the decision of Sir E. Perry was a decree, and he mentioned that in that Judge's own hand—not "advice" or "recommendation"—but the word "decree" was put.

His Lordship—He calls it a declaration of rights.

Mr. Anstey—Of course that is the form it would have taken.

His Lordship—No doubt, but it can hardly be taken as intended to form a decree on the face of it.

Mr. Anstey—Your Lordship will see from the correspondence between the solicitors that the matter was twice before the Court, being delayed once on account of an expected compromise, and again brought up—

The Advocate General objected to this so-called decree being further referred to, on the ground that a reference to it was refused by His Lordship in certain criminal proceedings in March last.

Mr. McCulloch also objected, maintaining that even the Judge's notes which it was proposed to give in—being no part of the record—were of no more value than the notes of any one who chanced to be present.

Mr. Scoble said it appeared for his brief that the Judge's notes were received in the criminal proceeding in 1863, referred to by the Advocate General.

His Lordship did not allow the objection, remarking that the point could be argued afterwards, as it was not now that the evidence was to be put in.

The Advocate General afterwards said he had ascertained that it was the case that the notes were put in in the criminal proceeding.

Mr. Anstey made some further remarks upon the point he had been discussing, and showed that even supposing Sir E. Perry's decision to be not a decree, but merely a recommendation, it had been altogether disregarded by Aga Khan and his party. If the decree had been drawn up, they would not now have been engaged in a supplemental suit before His Lordship. It was culpable neglect on the part of the solicitor—whose business was Mr. Burn—in omitting to draw up even the minutes of the decree. The learned counsel drew attention to the levying of fees and cesses by Aga Khan, as a thing grossly illegal, and afterwards by Mahomed Ali, the same illegal matter, and its gravity is, if possible, enhanced by the consideration that if the man who asserts this sovereign power and who defies the Court in the exercise of it, should be not an outlaw, he is at least not a subject of the British Crown. It is a matter of history that the mutiny in our army came to us from Persia. The gravity therefore of the considerations which I have presented, is not diminished but greatly enhanced by the consideration that the man who makes these exactions and enforces them in the way I have described, is one possessing very extensive jurisdiction in a foreign country, and that country Persia, of which he is a subject; and he claims to-day these things, not in virtue of English law, but in direct violation of it. I believe an objection will be raised to our title to a permanent injunction on the ground that it relates to parties not actually on the record—a worthy suggestion, and quite in keeping with all the previous conduct on the part of these defendants from first to last in meeting this plain and intelligible claim. I would ask your Lordship to refer to the case of *Attorney General vs. Davison* in vol. 2 of Bevane's Reports. (Having stated the particulars of this case—) I think there will be no difficulty in giving an injunction even with reference to those parties who are not on the record.

The learned counsel concluded his remarks at 3-40 P. M., and was followed on the same side by Mr. Scoble.

The Court adjourned at 5 o'clock till Thursday following.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—21ST APRIL.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

The Victoria Finance and Bullion Association (Limited) vs. Morarjee Amurdjee.

Mr. Prescot, of Messrs. Keir, Ramsden, and Prescot, for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Hayllar, instructed by Messrs. Cleveland and Peile, for the defendant.

This action was brought to recover Rs. 600, for monies had and received by the defendant for the use of the plaintiffs. The amount was paid to the defendant under the following circumstances. In December 1864, the directors of the Company purchased from Mahomed Syed Purkar, one of the directors, for the sum of Rs. 4,75,000, some hilly ground situated at Mahole. Some time afterwards they were offered nearly double the price for the property, but they did not accept it. The price of land subsequently fell considerably, and a compromise between the parties was proposed, the directors agreeing to give up the sum of Rs. 50,000 paid as earnest money for the land. Some time necessarily elapsed before any settlement could be effected; Mahomed and Syed Purkar instituted an action against the directors. The defendant in this action undertook to effect a settlement of the action, and even to make Purkar refund to the directors from ten to fifteen thousand rupees of the earnest money, which had been already paid to him. For his services in that behalf, the defendant, on the 14th July, 1864, made an advance of Rs 600 to the defendant, on condition that, if he did not effect the settlement and cause a portion of the earnest money to be refunded, he was to return the amount. The compromise was not effected through the defendant. As the Company was not registered, Purkar brought an action against the directors in their individual capacity; and two or three days before the case was to come on before the High Court, Mr. Lynch and Purkar met the directors of the plaintiff's Company at Mr. Kair's office, where they came to another settlement. Frequent applications had been made to the defendant to return the Rs. 600; and as he had not done so, this action was brought.

Mr. Hayllar, in a very ingenious and able address for the defence, took exception to the form of the summons, wherein the words were "monies had and received for the plaintiffs' use," remarking that the money was in fact received for the defendant's own use. The learned counsel put in a plea of not indebted; and the defence was one of non-assumpsit. Many points in the case for the plaintiffs were excessively improbable; and he (the learned counsel) would put it to the defendant in the box to deny that he received the money on the condition alleged by the plaintiffs' witnesses. Months before the Company purchased the land, the seven directors purchased land at Mahole for Rs. 1,75,000; and after the price of land had been falling rapidly, and when they found themselves in a hole, with no money, and no means of fulfilling their contract, they determined to saddle the contract upon the unfortunate Company. Mr. Hayllar did not think that under those circumstances the shareholders were bound by it, for it was not until three months afterwards that the Company was registered. The action must therefore be in the names of the directors as private individuals; and the responsibility was with that man, in their position, should hesitate to get rid of the contract on any terms. It was clear that they must have been very anxious to get rid of the contract, involving such a large amount; and besides giving up the earnest money, they would doubtless have gladly paid something out of their own pockets to escape the consequences of their own act. The defendant would admit that the terms which he had agreed to interfere were, that he was to do his best to compromise the dispute; that he did his best, that he worked at it for several months; and that a settlement was eventually arrived at through the compromise. The learned counsel submitted that these men had no right, three months before the Company was registered, to advance Rs. 600 out of the funds of the Association, and to enter it in its books; for the amount was given by them in their individual capacity, not in their corporate capacity as directors of the Company. Rs. 600!! Why possibly it was a matter of great consequence to them, probably it was all they had to depend upon. (A laugh.)

Mr. Prescot—Oh, no. I can assure you they have a great deal more: and they have paid much more than that. (A laugh.)

Mr. Hayllar trusted that His Honor would come to the conclusion that the defendant had fairly earned the Rs. 600 by his work, and that the plaintiffs had no right to get back the amount.

Meranjee Amurdjee, the defendant, was the only witness called for the defence. He said he knew of a contract which the Company had made with Mahomed Syed Purkar for the purchase of its ground at Mahole. They afterwards tried to compromise the contract; and, at the request of the directors, witness agreed to interfere, because he was very intimate with Purkar. The agreement was that the Company was to give up the Rs. 50,000 paid as earnest money, and to pay a further sum of Rs. 15,000, and to allow to witness brokerage at the rate of one per cent. on Rs. 4,25,000, which was the balance after deducting the earnest money from the amount of purchase money. The directors said they would pay the brokerage out of their own pockets; it would have amounted to Rs. 4,250. It was no part of the agreement to obtain back any portion of the earnest money. Witness received Rs. 500 from Bhoychund, one of the directors, on the 23rd May 1864, as part payment for his brokerage. He got nothing on the 14th July from the manager of the Company; he was given no cheque for Rs. 600, on that date, on the Asiatic Banking Corporation. As the directors did not pay him his brokerage of Rs. 41,250, and Rs. 15,000 to Purkar, this was the cause of the quarrel on the ground at Mahole, tore up the agreement papers. Witness used his best endeavours to effect a compromise, and a settlement was eventually arrived at through his interposition. He worked during five or six months about the business. They eventually paid Purkar Rs. 11,000 beyond giving up the earnest money, and compromised the matter after he had brought an action against them in the High Court.

His Honor remarked that the evidence to the payment of Rs. 600 to the defendant was not satisfactory, the amount was paid by one of the directors, but the question was, whether it was paid for the directors in their individual capacity, or for the Company? Several months before the Association was registered, the ground at Mahole was purchased and earnest money paid; but the directors were afterwards anxious to get rid of the contract. Was there any evidence to show whether the services of the defendant were engaged and the contract for brokerage was made with him by the directors individually, or on behalf of the Company?

Mr. Prescot—We elect a nonsuit, your Honor.

His Honor remarked further that the evidence as to the contract, adduced by the plaintiffs, was contradictory. His Honor was of opinion upon the evidence that it was not shown what the contract was, which the defendant was to carry out; and that it was made with these parties individually, although it was made in the office of the Company, and the money was paid from its coffers.

Mr. Hayllar—I doubt if it is competent to the plaintiffs to elect a nonsuit at this stage.

Mr. Prescot—Oh yes, at any moment before the decree is passed.

The plaintiffs were nonsuited, and Mr. Hayllar's costs were certified.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BANK OF INDIA.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Adverting to the notice of the adjourned special general meeting of the Bank of India to take place on the 27th instant, I desire to draw the attention of the manager, as also the directors, of the just complaint made on the last occasion, of want of room to accommodate the shareholders present, and as the manager then observed he did not anticipate such a large attendance, it will be as well for him to anticipate an equally large attendance at the ensuing meeting, and to provide a large room, if on the premises, than the one last used, as I consider the shareholders are justly entitled to see and hear all that takes place. A SHAREHOLDER.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT—A SANITARY GRIEVANCE AT KETWADDY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Having failed in all my endeavours to get the Sanitary Officer to attend to my complaints, I wrote to Dr. Hewlett on the 4th instant, and sent my letter complaining of the state in which privies are left in the neighbourhood I live in, and particularly that of my house. I called on Dr. Hewlett in January last, and arranged to have bungies sent to clean the place, and engaged paying for it monthly at whatever rate the same may be fixed by his department. The sweepers attended for a fortnight or so and then discontinued. Since then a friend of mine called at Dr. Hewlett's office in February and again in March last and was sent for a day or two, each time, and then again left off. Ever since March last the place has been left in a most filthy and disgusting state, and now as the hot weather is set in our servants one after another are attacked with fever. I am, therefore, compelled to appeal to you to use your powerful pen in forcing the attention of the head of the sanitarian department to this matter. I myself called several times at Mr. Crawford's office at different hours of the day but could not see that gentleman. If Mr. Crawford will take the trouble of a morning to call at Ketwaddy, No. 12 Lane, and inspect the state of the place, he will find not the least difficulty in ascertaining the truth of my complaint, and the hot-bed for cholera and fever that is left at KETWADDY.

ADMINISTRATION OF KATTYWAR.

No. I.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Since the province of Kattywar has come under Major Keatinge's administration, numerous changes were introduced to ensure better working, but whether the chiefs and the *oi polloi* generally are contented with these changes, or whether they have a tendency to improve their moral and social position, are points that deserve very grave consideration, and which I shall at a future date discuss. All I now desire to say a word or two about is the staff attached to the Agency, which, since 1st December last, has been very much augmented, at a considerable cost to the State.

The Agency, therefore, as now constituted, is worked by one Political Agent, who will shortly be styled "Political Commissioner in Kattywar and Guzerat," and ten Assistants, Covenanted and Uncovenanted, a staff, which I submit, is very much larger than any allowed to other Politicals, and by which it is no doubt expected thorough efficiency would be secured, which, however, remains to be seen, and will be noticed in future numbers.

I would now direct particular attention to the subordinate, or office, establishment of the Agency, which also, if efficient and honest, must, as a matter of course, add to the efficiency that may be secured by the exertions of the Assistants, if the whole of them be men well up to their work and painstaking.

On looking at the office establishment of the Political Agent, it will be found that the chief tuzbeez, upon whose place is a most requisite one, has five or six relations serving in the same office with himself, which is, I believe, contrary to all rule, and has a tendency to frustrate the detection of collusions and conspiracies so common in Political Courts. Besides these six or seven men on the Head Office establishment, there are hundreds of fifty other of the Chiefs' and Durbar's relations and connections employed as Tannadars, Zupteedars, &c., and this also is most dangerous policy, to prevent which, prompt attention should be given to the subject.

Great care is also necessary in the selection, management, and control of Sheristedars, who are a class of men peculiarly often beset with temptations. These men should not be the advisers of the Assistants, but their servants, to do what they are ordered, and not what they wish, as is the general impression, and the Chiefs, their Kamdars and Vakeels should be informed by public notice that all persons having grievances to redress, are to address the Assistant, should apply *direct* to the European or native authority of the district, and not through the medium of subordinates. Moreover, the first subordinate discovered in collusion with suitors or influencing any cases, or drawing up petitions for appointment, or gain, should be severely dealt with, as to serve as a wholesome example to others, but until the Political Agent and his Assistants put their shoulders to the wheel, and show a decided determination to clear the Augean stable of its impurities, I much fear there will be very great difficulty in detecting irregularities. JUSTINIAN.

Kattywar, 17th April.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

CABOOL.

RAJCOTE, 18TH APRIL.

SINCE writing my last, cholera has made its appearance in the lines of H. M.'s 16th Regiment N. I., where, of three cases that occurred, two proved fatal. The mortality by this disease in the town averages four daily, and there appears no hope of an abatement unless more attention be paid to cleanliness by the durbar people.

The Agency has been deprived of one of such of the European community who can do so, to Ballachary, which is a fishing village on the Jooria Coast, and where H. H. the Jam has built a splendid mansion for the use of the *sahib logue*. The Political Agent with a portion of his establishment proceeded to-day.

Lieutenant Shewell, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, has left for Nusseerabad, to which station he has been appointed. The Commissariat Department is now in charge of a Conductor who arrived from Bombay. It is not apparent what work or responsibility there is attached to the Commissariat here, to require the services of a Warrant Officer, when all that is required can be done by a Carcoon of Rs. 50 a month; nor is it apparent why contracts for supplying grass, grain, and other petty items, should be given on contract, when they can be got a great deal cheaper in the bazaars, and the establishment is quite enough to attend to such duty.

It is said, and there is an appearance of truth about it, that Brigadier General Tapp, C.B., Commanding N. D. A., has administered a gentle rebuke to the commandant of the 16th Regiment N. I., Lieutenant-Colonel Gray, for having, without justifiable cause, placed an officer under suspension some time last year. The General has, it appears, fully cleared that officer's character of all blame and of the stain attempted to be cast on it by Lieutenant-Colonel Gray.

SIND.

ALLIGATORS.—Although living in a land abounding in alligators and crocodiles for upwards of twenty years, we have learnt something of these creatures within the past week, which is new to us, and which we think will be found novel and interesting to our readers. A party of three went out Partridge and Grouse shooting from Kurrachee on Friday last, they came up to a dry well in which they were told was an alligator that had been there for upwards of eighteen months; looking in they saw his snout sticking out of a hole, a shot was fired which instead of driving it in, drew it out, snapping wildly in all directions, two more shots and the reptile, to all appearance, was lifeless; one of the party then descended by means of a rope and made an attempt to tie the creature and bring it up, when it turned on him and nearly seized him by the arm, he got away with a bound and four shots from above saved him, they all took effect and the alligator this time was killed outright. During the whole eighteen months the alligator was known to have been in the well it had only one feed, a donkey which fell into the well while grazing. The alligator was only 3½ feet long from tip of snout to tail, and was not at all attenuated, or weakly when destroyed. The most remarkable points in our story are the fact of alligators being able to live for months together without food and even water, and that even when they are very small they attack and devour animals many times their own size. The donkey we allude to was full grown and struggled hard for life by bounding away until quite exhausted, he was then seized and killed, we may say, by inches, many of his bones were crushed and a great deal of his flesh was torn from him before he died.—*Our Paper, April 17.*

BENGAL.

THE BORE.—Yesterday morning the Bore came in with considerable violence. A large boat laden with coal fell athwart, the bows of the river steamer *Hooghly* filled and went down. The crew saved themselves in a dinghy. It is expected that the bore will be even stronger this morning than it was yesterday, to-day being the third of its appearance, when it rushes up the river with the maximum of violence.—*Hurkaru, April 16.*

CAPTAIN BECKER.—This officer who was captain of the Bremen barque *Malvina*, was unfortunately drowned on Friday evening. He had been sick, and was very weak from fever, and on stepping from one boat to another he fell and struck his head against a cask on board of one of the other boats, and fell overboard. He sank and did not come to the surface. Up to Saturday his body had not been found.—*Id.*

ACCIDENT TO THE RAILWAY JETTY.—On Saturday morning while a party from the station were using dragg in search for the body of the captain of *Malvina*, they were astonished to to see one of the piers of the railway jetty suddenly sink with many a gurgle and splash, carrying with it the northern end of the jetty, and one of the steam cranes. The disappearance of one cylinder was swiftly followed by that of many others, one of which in its fall damaged its neighbour, and in a very short time out of twelve cylinders, eight only were remaining, and two of these are damaged. One iron crane has gone, and the engine which drives the cranes:

A special train, with the Agent and Engineer drove to the scene of the disaster on Saturday.—*Id.*

WE hear from Tirhoot that the late rain had not been heavy in the district, and that its effect on the crop had rather been beneficial. There had, indeed, raged a violent hail-storm, but as it was of a very short duration, and was confined to a small extent of the country, it had had no general effect on the crop.—*Englishman, April 16.*

MEERUT.

On the 13th instant, two native women (Mahomedans) were hung in this station for a murder committed on the infant of one of them. It is said that the mother was induced by the midwife who attended her, to bury alive her sick infant of a few days old, in order, as she was assured, to secure good health to such other children as she might hereafter bear.—*Mofussilite, April 17.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

MR. C. U. AITCHISON has been transferred as Deputy Commissioner from Delhi to Lahore, and Mr. H. E. Barnes has been appointed to the Delhi District, but is to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Hoshearpoor for the present.—*Pioneer, April 10.*

PUNJAB.

MAHARAJAH MAUN SINGH, Rajah Drigbeeja Singh, Deokenundra Baboo, with a distinguished retinue from Oudh, accompanied the late Chief Commissioner of Oudh, Mr. Charles John Wingfield, C. B., as far as Mooltan. Their Highnesses have now returned, and have been paying all the most distinguished officers of the Government visits. They have been received with the utmost cordiality on their journey, and have no doubt that they will return well pleased with their visit. The great respect and affection shown to the late ruler of a most important province is not without extreme significance in these days, when personal attachment and regard between the Native and the European community, sensibly waning. Doubtless the benefit conferred by Mr. Wingfield, and the bold attitude he assumed in the famous tenant right controversy, has led to this demonstration. But the Chieftains also are aware that Mr. Wingfield will assume no mean position in England. He has good birth, connections, and affluence, and may soon be expected to be enlisted as a powerful Indian member of Parliament. The question on which he will be heard "tenant right," is one which must command attention before any assembly; and assuredly we have not heard the last of tenant right in Oudh. In the Punjab, however, a cloud has arisen in the horizon, at present, perhaps, only as big as a man's hand, but there will be thunder heard remote, ere long. The old system of recording tenants (as having a right of occupancy) has been incontestably proved to be altogether fallacious. Gross mistake have resulted in many instances. Local customs and immemorial relations seem to have been inexplicably overlooked. Symptoms of something rotten in the state of the papers, soon began to discover themselves, and a class of cases familiar as *turmeen bundobust* cropped up in every settled district. Mr. Cust, with ruthless hand, put a stop to these salutary safety valves, and closed them for some time. He reserved for one of our most pains-taking officers, to force the subject of the mistakes made upon the notice of the Government. Investigation proved the extent of the disease, and a re-consideration of the relations between landlord and tenant is admitted as *advisable*. This is something, but in our opinion, it is not enough. The term "*monrooses*," as applied to cultivators, was found to be a complete modern invention. The right of "Ouster" is proved to have been indefeasible, though more honoured in the breach than in the observance. The *facts* for the necessity of injuring the record are ample and convincing. As to the *Law* empowering revision of the settlement, in these days of *facile* legislation, there will be no difficulty; and as to the policy of it, we can warn the Government that the propriety and expediency will be fully justified; for, the feeling abroad among the people of a one sided injustice committed, the heads of the State cannot afford to overlook or despise.—*Herald, April 14.*

RECENT LEGISLATION.

(*From the Pioneer, April 10.*)

MR. SUMNER MAINE seems determined to earn his pay. His situation is multiplying itself, and not easy for their administrators to keep pace with, and which must be indeed bewildering to the public, Native, and European, whom they mostly concern. This railway rapidity is both more conspicuous and more progressive in appearance than the old slowcoach system, but less pleasing, we take it, in the view of those who are left behind or run over. In 1859, when reconstruction was taking place after the disappearance of old landmarks during the rebellion, a vigour almost revolutionary might be tolerated, even praised; but already this reconstructive legislation of these comparatively recent days is being thrown by while the "Province of Jurisprudence" is apparently "determined" upon embracing every remaining field and path of human interest in India.

The reason, we apprehend, is that the rulers of India, and we fear we must add Mr. Maine especially, are very much—*mutatis mutandis*—in the position of an ingenious little girl with a large doll. To make the comparison perfect, we must suppose the doll to be endowed with life; shall we substitute a dog? Children sometimes dress up a quiescent animal of the canine race in finery that is even more inappropriate than would be the case were it only applied to wax and pasteboard. It is true that *Spot* does not seem to mind being dressed up, at least not so very much; only he draggles his finery in the mire, or scratches it into holes, and generally ends by snapping at the child advised hands that force upon him fresh superfluities. All the poor animal wants is to be washed from time to time, and perhaps provided with a rough covering in very changeable weather. All the rest is artificial, unsuited to his habits, and makes the poor creature alike miserable and indicrous.

We have named Mr. Maine conspicuously for two reasons—*first*, because the initiative of all this fuss and wrong rests with him; and, *secondly*, because, both by his ability and by his position, looking round, and keen to see better things of him. The worn-out Civil Secretaries, and retired or retiring Calcutta merchants, the indolent native noblemen, and the occasional military veterans, who make up the tame and file of the Legislature, under the presidentship of a bland aristocrat from London, or a rough administrator from Londonderry, can hardly be supposed to know what they are about. The Honorable Member for Westminster Hall surveys men and things from a pinnacle of the temple, and his associates and sages sit submissive at the feet of their youthful Gamaliel. But he, if wrong, must be wrong in spite of knowledge.

Nothing therefore can be further from our intention than to withhold any due acknowledgment of Mr. Maine's talent and learning. In his *Ancient Law* he contrived to popularize an ingenious scientific theory upon a subject heretofore held dry and esoteric; but even if he had turned the novels of Justinian into light reading, he would not be thereby justified in turning the gas of London upon a society on which Justinian even has not yet dawned. The fact is clear; laws and institutions must *grow out of the wants of Society*, and cannot be created and imposed according to the pleasure of an elegant scholar from another continent.

Yet, to careful readers of the book which first brought Mr. Maine into notice, (and to which, indirectly, he may be said to owe his present appointment), there were not wanting indications of the course, in our view both pedantic and pernicious, which he would pursue as a Legislator. Read, for example, his Chapter upon "Wills," where, instead of admitting that the testamentary power grew out of the wants of the community, he amuses himself and his readers by trying to confuse it with the old Roman system of contract, and so misrepresents the whole subject of its origin. Nothing but a sense of public duty could justify an Indian journalist in severely criticising so distinguished a jurist, so energetic a worker, as Mr. Sumner Maine. But we think the danger of these *corpus vile* experiments, and these reforms imported from Europe, so immediately great, that we feel bound to enter our feeble protest. The Codes of England (still far from perfect) have grown up in centuries of storm and cloud, with rare beams of softer weather; as well might you transplant a full-grown oak to the banks of the Hooghly as attempt to transfer those Codes, either in letter or in spirit, to the same torrid regions.

Compared with the Imperial Legislature, the Bengal Council, "masterly in activity," is worthy of admiration. Despite the sneers of the *Friend of India* (who now and then reminds us of *David Copperfield's Aunt* waging on *Jesse* against the imaginary donkies), it cannot be denied that the pollution and insecurity of the river in Calcutta, or the moral foulness of Koolin Polygamy, are subjects legitimately springing from the condition of the country, and which treated in a fair constituents of rational progress such as can only be looked for at rare intervals.

If, on the other hand, the Imperial Council would only publish a full and fair "Statement of the Objects and Reasons" of but one of its recent larger Bills, say the Law of Commandittarian Partnership, with an appendix containing an historical *resumé* of all the reports of the most experienced persons previously consulted, we should see that the Law emanated, not from the wants of the people, but from the head of its learned author.

THE ROYAL NAVY.

(*From Daily Telegraph, March 17.*)

"THE Royal Navy at the present time comprises about 735 vessels, of which 39 are iron-clads." Such are the words printed at the bottom of a kind of chart, or diagram, giving the names, specifications, tonnage, and horse-power of the vessels which constitute "the Iron-clad Fleet of England." Thousands of eyes gaze curiously but cursorily at this chart, as it lies open to view, day after day, in the shop which has been appointed for the purpose; and there who reflect that upon the prowess of those mailed monsters of the deep depends the future supremacy of that noble flag of which we sometimes hear so much, to hymn the praises and recount the achievements? With a not unpardonable pride, Sir John Walsh regretfully reverted, on Thursday night, to the close of the last war, "when the undisputed sovereign of the sea." It is possible that the honourable Baronet, who is one of the oldest and most respected members that Parliament can boast, may as a boy have watched that state funeral of Nelson, to which, in one of the most striking passages of her recently published work, Miss Berry has invited renewed attention. Familiar in his impressionable youth with our great line-of-battle vessels, Sir John Walsh heaves a sigh over the costly substitution of iron for wood —a substitution which commits to some thirty armoured vessels the fortunes of a flag that was once known as nothing but the heart of English oak. "The trident of the ocean has slipped from our grasp; and if at this moment war should suddenly break out, we should find that we have not the means of defending our own shores from insult, from privateers, from the interruption of our commerce, from the cutting-off of those supplies of food which we have become essential to the very life of the nation, and perhaps even from invasion itself." These are gloomy words; and although we cannot altogether admit the soundness of the pessimist views of Sir John Walsh, we cannot be blind to the fact that the overshadowing supremacy whereof, some sixty years ago, Nelson and Collingwood secured for England a long lease in Trafalgar Bay, has departed for ever. It will be difficult to persuade John Bull that he has anything to fear upon the high seas from Johny Crapaud, although M. Du Puy De Lome and his wily master may cover the ocean with faultless Ironclads. Whether he fights from iron or from wood, from an impenetrable casemate or from an open deck, the English sailor will always believe himself more than a match for the French sailor, and will carry his ship into action against the tricolor, stimulated by the proud memories of a thousand heroes who prompt him to emulate the valour so abundantly displayed upon the waves of St. Paul's. Behind the rocky headlands of Cape Cod, and by the dark-green rivers of Maine, there has sprung into existence a hardy race of mariners, to whom three-quarters of a century ago Burke paid the matchless tribute which every child in Boston and New England can repeat by rote. It is not from France, or Russia, or Spain, or Italy that we need look for the element that in the maritime supremacy has anything to fear. It is from our own children—blood of our blood and bone of our bone—that the union jack of old England will in any future war encounter the most formidable resistance and be menaced by the gravest disaster.

The third day of debate which the Navy Estimates of 1866 have provoked, and which occupied several hours on Thursday night, proves that, with such men as Mr. Laird, Mr. Samuda, and Mr. Seely to undertake the work of criticism, there will be no lack of close vigilance and unsparing scrutiny over what is popularly believed to be the laxest of the departments of State. We are not among those who are inclined to depreciate and undervalue the Chief Constructor of the Navy, Mr. Reed, or to cry out against him as a favourite whom, irrespective of his merits, the Admiralty delights to honour. We are well aware that the country owes a large debt of gratitude to Mr. Reed for having given the Navy Estimates, and submitting them to Parliament in a form admitting of easier comprehension than was formerly the case. Credit under this head was unanimously claimed for him by Lord Clarence Paget on Thursday last, and was cheerfully conceded by most of the subsequent speakers. Although not a practical shipbuilder, and although he has not succeeded in averting antagonisms between himself and several former colleagues at the Admiralty, who are now in the pay of private shipbuilding firms, Mr. Reed has left the impression upon all impartial minds who have come in contact with him, that there are few abler, more hardworking, or more disinterested public servants in England than himself. It is very easy to cry out against the treatment which Captain Cowper Coles has received from the Admiralty; but, able and energetic as Captain Coles is admitted to be, it is impossible for us to blind our eyes to the fact that, both at the Horse Guards and at the Admiralty, there is a deep-seated prejudice against an officer who, being in her Majesty's employ, and wearing her uniform, holds open or surreptitious intercourse with the public press. Captain Coles's share in this respect were grossly pardoned by a temporary suspension which threatened to deprive him, not only of £900 a year, but of what he valued far more, the opportunity to accomplish the work of his life. It is to be hoped that, taking warning by the past, he will address himself to the task before him without any other desire than to use his best energy and ability in the service of the department under which he is employed.

It is precisely because we are more and more convinced that Captain Coles is right in his contention that the ocean, requires, not only the full exercise of such abilities as those displayed by Mr. Reed and Captain Coles, but also the vigorous aid of our great private shipbuilding firms, that we would earnestly protest against the retirement of Mr. Laird. We have no hesitation in quoting Mr. Laird's authority to substantiate two important facts. Of these two facts, the most important to accomplish is that of Mr. Samuda to the contrary, Lord Clarence Paget is right in maintaining, that a large and really invulnerable turret-ship, carrying four 600-pounder guns, and plated, like the Monarch, with 12-inch armour, if she is destined to attain high speed, be of not less burden than 5,000 tons. The second fact is, that, in addition to vast capitalcarrying monsters, like the Monarch, we should have with guns in broadside like the Minotaur and Northumberland—in addition also to iron-cased corvettes, like the Pallas and Favourite, which are believed to be in process of construction at Mr. Reed—it is very desirable that we should have in our Royal Navy several ships of about 1,000 tons burden, either with cupolas like the Huascar, or with guns in the extreme bow and stern. Re carch. "Rich as is this country," observed Mr Laird, "it could not afford to have a fleet of Agincourts and Bellerophons cruising upon our foreign stations, because it is necessary to send them home whenever they want any repairs. Indeed, unless we built smaller vessels which can cope with any wooden vessel in the world, there will never be a reduction in our Navy Estimates." To illustrate this, I must call your attention to the late court martial on Commodore Craven, of the United States navy, for not having attacked the Confederate iron-clad Stonewall with the two ships under his command, the Niagara and the Sacramento, the united tonnage of these vessels being 4,000 to 5,000 tons, with not less than 1,000 men, while the Stonewall had only one 300-pounder in a fixed turret and a crew of eighty-six men. Commodore Craven refused to accept battle with a single ship, and the result would have been certain destruction. The Court acquitted him. This proves what one small iron-clad can do against the large class of wooden ships with a number of men." It seems impossible to read this interesting debate without coming to the conclusion that the uninterrupted efforts of all the strength which the Admiralty can command, added to the unsparing ingenuity which the matchless private dockyards of the country can supply, are wanted, and must be employed, if we desire to maintain our vantage ground, and to distance, not only the vessels of France, but the far more formidable competition for the Agamemnons, Dunderberg, and Monadnock, which watches us with impatient vigilance from the other side of the Atlantic.

A FAMILY PARTY.—During the short conversation of which this was the substance, Germanicus had moved slowly up the gravel-walk; and Paulus of course attended him, listening and answering, not sorry besides to put some space between himself and the unpleasant Jewish group. By the time they had finished speaking they had arrived opposite the couch where Tiberius, Antonia, and Agrippina were seated, with Germanicus's child, Caligula, as we have described, occupying a low stool in front of his mother Agrippina. Close by, leaving against a pillar stood a youth in the uniform of a centurion who had a most determined, thoughtful countenance. On the approach of Germanicus, he briskly quitted his lounging attitude to salute his commander. "Young knight," said Germanicus to Paulus, "let me make you acquainted with as brave a youth I think as can be found in all the Roman legions; this is *Cassius Chæreas*." "Who, father," asked the shrill voice of the child Caligula, "is the brave youth, do you say?" "*Cassius Chæreas*." "Are you so brave?" persisted the impudent child, shoving up his bandage impatiently, and disclosing a very disfigured and malicious little face. "I can't see you, or what you are like. But I think I could make you afraid if I was emperor." The man destined hereafter to deliver mankind from the boundless profligacy, the vulgar superstition, and the insane, raging incredible cruelties of which it was daily the miserable victim by killing Caligula the emperor, looked steadily at Caligula the child, and said not a word. "I should like to feel you, sword, whether it is heavy," pursued the child. "Give it me," and he started to his feet. "Silence, pert baby," said Germanicus, pushing him back into his place. "His ability and his ingenuity, we were saying, are of a better things of him. The worn-out Civil Secretaries, and retired or retiring Calcutta merchants, the indolent native noblemen, and the occasional military veterans, who make up the tame and file of the Legislature, under the presidentship of a bland aristocrat from London, or a rough administrator from Londonderry, can hardly be supposed to know what they are about. The Honorable Member for Westminster Hall surveys men and things from a pinnacle of the temple, and his associates and sages sit submissive at the feet of their youthful Gamaliel. But he, if wrong, must be wrong in spite of knowledge." universally. Across the Desert.—By the way, I cannot understand what all the noise is about in saying that the horse sink a foot deep in passing through the desert. When we were at Suez there was as good a road from the fort to Cairo as is the Ladies' Mile in Hyde-park. We did the march in five days, including a half-day. It was by no means an unpleasant march. The nights are very cold certainly; but the road was good, and as we marched at one o'clock in the morning, clouked, we did not feel the cold much. As soon as the sun was up we halted, dismounted, and rolled our cloaks, marching into the camp ground with the same regularity we should have observed had we been entering London. Our camp was always pitched before eight o'clock. We had our Indian tents with us, abundance of capital provisions, cost free, plenty of water for the horses, which we found in great iron tanks at every camp ground, and which, I was informed, cost the Pasha five shillings a gallon to carry there. At every station there was capital quarters for the officers in the Transit Company's house, where any kind of refreshment could be procured at a reasonable charge.—*The Soldier of Three Queens. By R. Henderson.*

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